CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned can be had here at moderate rates.
GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,328—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1901.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th Aug.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sept.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	12th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	19th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 2 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT,

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st October 1901.
* CLEOPATRA	....	4,024	1st November 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	15th Aug., 1901.
MORAVIA	....	3,505	in January 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 522-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,165	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th Aug., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 6th August, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901,
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.
NATAL	4,088	Bouis	24th Oct., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "NATAL," 4,088 tons, Captain Bouis, to sail on or about 21st August, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 16th Aug, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 27th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 15th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd September.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 26th August.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 27th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 15th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 15th August, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. KORI 4,404 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 17th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.
No. 23 Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th August, 1901.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,
67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE received and stored against date of sailing. Packages and Parcels received to be warehoused or to be forwarded to any part of the World.

PASSENGERS by any boat met and assisted on arrival, and their baggage landed, cleared, and stored or forwarded.

IMPORTED GOODS cleared through the Custom House and delivered in Bombay or forwarded Up-country.

INSURANCES of every nature effected and every species of Agency business undertaken.

LOANS on personal security negotiated.

Represented in London and Liverpool by Messrs. STAVELEY and Co., and in New York by Messrs. BALDWIN BROTHERS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	38	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	34	16
Folders or Pince-Nes	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEERS, STOUT, CIDER.

GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT.
By FOSTER & SONS and by BURKE & CO.

BASS'S BEERS.
Bottled by FOSTER and by STONE.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER ALE,
Bottled especially for the Company by IND COOPE & Co.

TREACHER'S PILSENER BEER.

SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CIDER.
Messrs. FOSTER & SONS' Bottling.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES, SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine articles Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE, THE BRAND LEADING.

OF INDIAN CIGARS;

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS, LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.
FORT, BOMBAY.
SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c., &c., &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS,
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E. & F. CANORGLO, ISICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c

FLAMMARION BINOCULAR.

A NEAT AND COMPACT

OFFERS THE GREATEST FIELD, POWER AND TELESCOPIC VISION IN THE COMPASS OF A SMALL GLASS.

Perfect Construction, High Power, Large Field.

THE FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.

Acute Definition, Portability Light.

For its size is Unequalled for Military, Naval and Sporting Purposes.

"JUMELLE 'FLAMMARION' CONSTRUITE SOUS LE PATRONAGE DE L'ILLUSTRE ASTRONOME."

Many British and Native Regiments now use the "FLAMMARION."

A SPECIMEN GLASS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

"Flammarion" Field Glass, Cash Rs. 32, Credit Rs. 35.
"Flammarion" Opera Glass " " 20 " " 22.

Special quotations for large numbers to Regiments. Above prices include Military brown leather case with belt, slings and shoulderstraps for Field Glasses, and Morocco leather cases for Opera Glasses.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW INCREASED BUSINESS AND LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,

WHICH NOW EXCEED

Rs. 1,70,00,000.

and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE, since the Company was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

Established in 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Limited.

ASSETS EXCEED.....Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	283 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	288 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£ 9,900,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£25,570,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st December, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	0 8 0	25	0 7 0	25	0 13 0
30	0 12 0	30	0 8 0	30	0 16 0
35	0 14 0	35	0 12 0	35	1 2 0
40	1 1 0	40	1 0 0	40	1 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE D

For use on raw Hides and Skins, as an improved substitute for Salting, Sun Drying, &c.

PERMANENTLY PRESERVES Hides and Skins, without stain, both for baling and storing.
ARRESTS DECAY of Grain and Fibre in all stages, and destroys Odours,
PREVENTS the attacks of all Insects and Vermin.
IS NOT DETRIMENTAL to the ordinary processes of Fellmongering, Depilating, and Tanning.
LEATHER is improved through Hides and Skins treated with D, being rendered homogeneous in condition.

For Fuller Particulars apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will RUN between VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOMBAY, and POONA, on 17th, 21st and 24th August, 1901, for the convenience of Passengers wishing to attend the Poona Races.

DOWN TRAIN.	H. M.	UP TRAIN.	H. M.
Victoria T. Bombay ...	D. 11 30	Poona ...	D. 19 30
Poona ...	A. 14 47	Victoria T. Bombay	A. 23 6

A DINING CAR will be attached to these Special Trains.

Tickets for journey and meals must be purchased at Victoria Terminus the day previous to despatch.

For Fares and all other particulars see the Notice exhibited at Stations, or application can be made to the Station Master, Victoria Terminus.

H. C. RADFORD,
Acting General Traffic Manager,
Bombay, the 12th August, 1901.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1901 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the Hich Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Oyer House, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 13th day of August, 1901.

JAMES MACDONALD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL, RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, STEEL CROSSINGS, WEELS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M., (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of August, 1901, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Ward Superintendent, Wadi Bandar.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 250 must accompany each Tender form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT.—Must be made to the Company's Cashier on receipt of the acceptance of offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are prepared to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

R. S. W. STRONG,
Ag. General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th August, 1901.

A REQUEST.

WHILE thanking our Patrons for past favours, we beg to draw attention to the fact that we have no interest or responsibility in the concern of Messrs. MADON SONS & Co., now located next our Premises, and we should be extremely grateful if our Patrons will kindly take the trouble to note our firm's proper title, "M. T. MADON & Co., 24, Abdool Rehman Street," Corner Shop, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

MOST RELIABLE HOUSE FOR MEDICINES.

M. T. MADON & Co.,

Dispensing Chemists and Druggists, Dealers in all Goods connected with Medicine and Pharmacy. Our Stock is always fresh and complete in every detail, and in compounding Prescriptions we use only the purest drugs. We guarantee purity of Materials used.

Up-country Orders are promptly executed.

Please note that as there are more than one Firm by the name similar to ours it is particularly requested to address us by the name of "M. T. MADON & Co." to avoid confusion, and mistake that are likely to arise.

M. T. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
24, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI, of 1882, and in the matter of the TAPIDASS VARAJDAS SPINNING and WEAVING MILL COMPANY LD.

1. BHIMRAJ LACHMINARAYEN of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Khara Coova, outside the Fort.
2. JAIDAYAL LACHMINARAYEN and
3. CHIRANJILAL BHIMRAJ, both of Marwad Hindoo Inhabitants, the last named petitioner a minor under the age of 18 years by his next friend the said BHIMRAJ LACHMINARAYEN, all carrying on business as Members of a joint and undivided Hindoo family at Khara Coova, outside the Fort, under the name, firm and style of KHETSIDASS LACHMINARAYEN; and
4. JETTOO POOJA of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Dana Bunder, outside the Fort. } Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was, on the 14th day of August, 1901, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling by the Petitioners abovenamed and that the hearing of the said petition has been by a Judge's order of the same day fixed for MONDAY, the 9th day of September, 1901, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of a order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 14th day of August, 1901.

MALVI, HIRALAL & MODY,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1901, for the SUPPLY of (4,500) four thousand and five hundred cases of KEROSINE OIL of SNOW FLAKE BRAND 150° proof test, each to contain in two tins 65 lbs of oil.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 1, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,250 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of, the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I., B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 14th Aug., 1901.

THE DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE NINETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 21 and 21a Esplanade Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of August, 1901, at 3 30 P. M. to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1900.

2.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remunerations.

4.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By Order of the Board,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM and Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 14th August, 1901.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 31st August, 1901, both days inclusive.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SATISFIED IN ASSANSOL.—A Gentleman re-ordering our MONSOON BOOTS writes:—"Everyone that saw the Boots were quite taken up with them. Proved most Black Monsoon Boots, leather lined throughout, Rs. 4-10 and 4-12 per pair.—SUTOR & Co. Agents, The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Hornby Road (Opposite John Roberts & Co.,) Bombay.

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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 12	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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Reserve Fund.....	,,	12,00,000
Uncalled Capital.....	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

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,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
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PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,800,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 8,310,000

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BONA FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome French-polished, bentwood and cane household furniture of artistic design, one splendid sweet-toned mahogany piano by Messrs. Rose & Co., fiddle, guitar, cornet, bicycle (Quadrant patent), Java birds, glass, plated and porcelainware, table ornaments, vases, pictures, door curtains, Persian carpets, Chins and coir matting, Rippingille's cooking stove, utensils, choice plants in pots, valuable library consisting of English, French, German, and Italian books, wearing apparel, victoria (carriage), the property of the late Professor O. S. PEDRAZA.

By order of Madame Pedraza, sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late Professor O. S. Pedraza. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th August, 1901, at 2 p.m., at the top-floor of the Albert Building, Hornby Row, Fort, the whole of the above household furniture, piano, carriage, garden plants, library, etc.

Catalogues will be published.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 15th August, 1901.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinajpur, Bengal.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent of Gujerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1900.

NATI

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY, 22nd August, 1901, at 8-30 P.M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Hon. Secretary.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND of RUPEES (30) THIRTY per Share for the year ended 30th JUNE, 1901, has been declared and made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 15th day of AUGUST, 1901, at the Registered Office of the Company on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.

No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, 13th August, 1901.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF ALTERATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME II.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) 29 (2) and 32 of the above Act NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, have under the provisions of Section 29 (2) of the said Act made CERTAIN ALTERATIONS in the STREET SCHEME heretofore made by the said Trustees under the provisions of the said Act for the Chakla Market and Dhobitalao divisions of Municipal ward C of the Island of Bombay (which scheme as originally made provided for the construction of a new Line of Street extending from the foot of Carnac Bridge and running in a direct line due West through part of the Chakla Market and Dhobitalao Divisions of Ward C to the Queen's Road which Road such new Line of Street was intended to join immediately South of the Hindu Cremation ground and of 3 cross Streets which were intended to connect Esplanade Cross Road with new Hanuman Lane and a 4th Cross Street which was intended to connect Picket Road with new Hanuman Lane and also provided for the acquisition of the lands which in the opinion of the Board were necessary for or would be affected by the execution of the said scheme and which scheme was notified under section 27 (1) of the said Act in the "Bombay Government Gazette" published on the 22nd day of December, 1898), that such alterations involve in lieu of the construction of such Streets and the acquisition of such lands as before mentioned the construction of (A) a new line of street from the junction of Shaik Memon Street and new Hanuman Lane and running in a Westerly direction to the Queen's Road which it will join immediately South of the Hindu Cremation ground, (B) the widening of Lohar Chawl Street, from the junction of that street with Shaik Memon Street and Carnac Bridge Road to the junction of Lohar Chawl Street and Kalbadevi Road, (C) the widening of Syed Abdool Rahiman Street on the Eastern side thereof for a distance of about 290 feet from its junction with Carnac Bridge Road, (D) the construction of 4 Cross Streets 2 of which will connect Carnac Bridge Road with Lohar Chawl Street and the said new street (A) 1st of which will connect Picket Road with Lohar Chawl Street and the 4th of which will connect the 1st mentioned cross street with the 2nd mentioned Cross Street at an average distance of about 145 feet North of Lohar Chawl Street and (E) the widening of 1st Calbhat Lane on its Southern side for a distance of about 360 feet from its junction with Kalbadevi Road and the acquisition of the lands which in the opinion of the Board are necessary for or will be affected by the execution of the said scheme as so altered and that the said scheme as so altered involves the acquisition otherwise than by Agreement of lands other than those specified in the schedule which accompanied the original scheme when it was submitted to Government for execution under the provisions of Section 28 of the said Act.

And that the office of the said Trustees at Albert Buildings Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said scheme as so altered a map of the area comprised therein and Statements specifying respectively the additional lands so proposed to be acquired and such of the lands which were proposed to be acquired for the purposes of the scheme as originally made by the said Trustees and were included in the schedule before mentioned as are not proposed to be acquired for the Scheme as so altered may be seen at all reasonable hours—Dated this 1st day of August 1901.

S. REBSCH,
Chairman of the Board.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Same not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WANTED.

"OPPORTUNITY."

WANTED.—A PARTNER with a Capital of Rs. 15,000, for 13 years' standing Business in Calcutta, viz. :—LOAN-OFFICE, JEWELLERY, and HOTEL.

Monthly allowance Rs. 150, besides half the profit.

Address :—"DAROOWALA"
186, Dharamtolla St., Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs. a.
European Military Adventurers of Hindostan, Compiled by H. Compton	1 6
The Log of a Jack Tar. Edited by Commander Lovet Cameron	1 6
The Ship's Adventure. Clark Russell	2 0
Annals of Sandhurst. Major A. F. Mockler Ferryman	2 8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1 6
The Hosts of the Lord. F. A. Steel	1 6
Handley Cross (2 vols.) Surtees	2 0
A Romance of the Tape. Flora Hayter ...	0 8
The Laughter of Peterkin. Floria MacLeod ...	1 8

PAPER COVERS.

Many Cargoes. W. W. Jacobs	0 12
False Coin or True. F. F. Montresor	0 12
Scondrels and Co. Coulson Kernahan... ...	0 12
The Cruise of the Cachlot. F. T. Bullen ...	0 12
His Familiar Foe. E. L. Prescott	0 12
The Men of the Merchant Service. Bullen ...	0 12
Edward Barry South Sea Pearler. Becke ...	0 12
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) Edited by C. W. Alcock. Half Morocco binding	10 0

The lot for Rs. 24 to a single purchaser. Apply to "E." care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B,
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the uncharted High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hay's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Corytan's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1862 to 1899 decided by the SUDDER FOUZ DAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17 By Post As. 6 extra.

Apply "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUG. 14.

2½ per cent. Consols	£94 1-2	=	+ 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-2	=	unchanged.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108 1-2	=	"
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£84 5-16	=	+ 1-16
Bar Silver in London	26 3-4	=	— 1-16
" New York	58 3-8	=	— 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·21	=	unchanged
" New York	4 88	=	"
Discount, Bank of England	3 per cent.	=	"
" Short London Bills	2 1-2	=	"
" Indian Bank Bills	3 1-8	=	+1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £200,000.

Copper Braziers £77

Rapeseed Yellow, Guzerat, 44; April-May, Havre, Antwerp, Dunkirk, sellers, tone firm.

Rapeseed Yellow, Cawnpore, 42 3-4; Aug.-Sept., Antwerp, value, tone firm.

Rapeseed Brown, 40 1-2; Aug-Sept. Antwerp business done, tone firm.

Linseed, 59 1-4 Aug-Sept. Antwerp, business done, tone firm. Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,700 000.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, the 13th August :—

Cotton	1684 bales.
Wheat	7,713 cwts.
Linseed	1,802 "
Rapeseed	4,579 "
Gingellyseed	229 "
Poppyseed	1,050 "
Groundnuts	15 "
Castorseed	554 "
Bice	5,791 "
Myrabolians	nil "

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet; Surats steady; Manchester was quiet but steady. Total sales 6,000 bales; sold on speculation and for export, 500 bales; Surats, 200; Imports, 13,000 bales; Spot, 4 14 32. Arrivals closed quiet.

Liverpool Futures—

Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Nov-Dec.	Feb-Mar.	May-June
4·20	4·17	4·3	4·2	4·2
—4	—3	—2	—1	—2

In New York—	Aug. 12	Aug. 13.
Receipts at the Port	2,000	4,000
Do. last year	1,600	nil
Exports to Great Britain	8,000	9 000
" Continent ...	3,000	1,000
Mid.-Uplands	8	8
Futures, month of Sept.	7·19	7·14
Do. Do. Dec.	7·21	7·25

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, AUG 14.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange is very steady, with few transactions reported. It is generally believed that large applications for Councils have been sent forward, and the allotment will be good. We quote :

Bank Demand	1s. 3 29-32d.
Bank T. T.	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do " " Francs	169
30 days' sight, Hongkong	143
Do. Shanghai	194
Do. Japan	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at 97-6 for settlement, and gradually improved to 97-11, a moderate business passing at these rates. When the result of the tenders was known, at about 4-30 p. m., the price declined to 97-7, closing at 97-9. A very large business has been done this afternoon since the news was known. Tenders at 97-4 receive 17 per cent., above that in full. There has been great excitement in the bazaar throughout the day.

SHARES.

Petits have improved to 1,980 for cash. Mill shares generally are steady, while Press shares are quiet at the present course of prices.

FREIGHT.

Market extremely dull, with practically nothing doing. There is no change in rates, either in ready or forward, and shippers are unwilling to work at the present high prices of produce.

SEEDS.

The market is closed to-day for a native holiday.

COTTON.

The position in this market is unaltered. Holders of stock are asking high prices for the firme qualities, and for lower qualities Mills are, buying quietly at full rates. The day's sales are estimated at 1,000 bales. The Satta market is quiet, with quotations Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower. We quote :

Bengals, fully good	...Rs. 104	15-25 Jan. 1902.
Khandesh	do. ... " 109	do.
Broach M. G. good	... " 203	15-25 March 1902.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggur 3 10-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	94 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	94 5-16
Bar Silver	26 3-4

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Jelunga arrived this morning.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

The Clan Line s. s. Clan Mackay arrived yesterday evening.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

The B. I. S. Co's s. s. Manora left here day before yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 12.

The Clan Line s. s. Clan Fraser left here day before yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, AUG. 14.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Pekin (Extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's s. s. Bormida left Honkong for Bombay on the 13th instant.

INDIAN COTTON.

THE following are statistics of cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills in May 1901, and in the two months April and May 1901, compared with the corresponding period of 1899-1900 :—

Abstract Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Spun :—

	Month of May.		
	1899	1900	1901
British India			
Bombay	34,619,369	17,135,502	35,284,029
Madras	2,730,017	2,598,497	2,643,322
Bengal	3,538,457	777,465	31,58,819
North-Western Provinces and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	2,785,391	1,899,481	2,773,162
Panjab	562,757	607,046	866,724
Central Provinces ...	1,302,713	1,017,411	1,971,071
Total ...	46,359,214	24,135,402	46,897,617
Foreign Territory.			
Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, and Bhavnagar...	949,813	793,054	1,166,930
Grand Total ...	47,309,843	25,428,456	48,064,597

	Month of May.		
	1899	1900	1901
British India.			
Bombay	(pds. 7,631,566	4,832,168	8,389,330
	(yds. 29,535,504	18 677,572	33,31,498
Madras	(pds. 564,674	557,389	924,216
	(yds. 1,999,845	1,54,639	401,631
Bengal	(yds. ...	5,65,198	34,569
North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	(pds. 220,165	251,042	362,137
	(yds. 1,032,788	921,370	1,350,781
Panjab	(pds. 74,365	79,969	124 0
	(yds. 228,724	260,590	57,6 5
Central Provinces ...	(pds. 504,283	374,324	497,987
	(yds. 1,966,313	1,453,364	1,518,990
Total ...	(pds. 9,034,110	5,256,514	98,14,275
	(yds. 34,903,174	21,833,153	36,70 ,444
Foreign Territory.			
Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon and Bhavnagar ...	(pds. 291,529	135,149	317,426
	(yds. 820,057	452,173	1,17,7358
Grand Total ...	(pds. 9,329,639	6,391,663	1 ,131,701
	(yds. 34,323,231	22,28 ,326	7,882,802

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 6-2a. Low water, 5-18m. 6-0a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Akbar Manufacturing Company, Carnac Bridge, 2 p.m.

Kemp and Company, Armenian Lane, 4 p.m.

Sirdar's Carbonic Acid Inventions Syndicate Company, Esplanade Hotel Annexe, Apollo Bunder, 5 30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-0 p.m.

MUSIC.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening.

MR. K. N. KABRAJI and family (including Mr. D. B. Dinshaw) regret their inability to acknowledge personally and individually all the letters and telegrams they have received in their present bereavement, and they hereby beg to tender their best thanks to their numerous friends for their kind expression of sympathy on this sad occasion.

OVER-BALANCED.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Mombadavi Tank Road, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Soondribai, a Hindoo woman, aged thirty years, residing on the fifth floor of a house at Pydhownee. On Tuesday afternoon the woman was looking out of a window, when she accidentally over-balanced herself and fell into the sweeper's gully, from a height of about fifty feet. Her skull was fractured and she died within half an hour. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

RUN OVER AND KILLED—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Govind Mahadoo, a Hindu boy, aged eight years. The deceased resided with his parents at Curry Road. On Tuesday morning the boy was walking along the Sopari Baugh Road from north to south, when a private victoria came from the opposite direction. He was knocked down by the horse's head and before the driver could pull up, one of the wheels passed over his body. He was conveyed in an unconscious state to the J.J. Hospital where he died the same evening, the cause of death being internal abdominal injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Dadur, on the body of Sumantibai, a Hindu woman, aged eighteen years. The deceased was the wife of a clerk and resided with him in Lady Jamsetji Road. On Tuesday morning she took a naked kerosine oil lamp and went into the kitchen to light the kitchen fire. Shortly after the woman was heard screaming, and on the people in the house going into the kitchen, found her enveloped in flames. The burning clothes were pulled off and the fire was extinguished, but not before she had been extensively burnt all over the body. It appears that while attempting to light the fire with the lamp, her clothes accidentally caught fire. She was treated at home, but did not recover and died the same evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A MARWARI IN TROUBLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Draeup disposed of the case in which Superintendent Barnett charged Ganesh Hira, a Marwari, with receiving stolen property of the value of Rs. 1500. The evidence showed that some time last year property of the value of Rs. 10,000 belonging to one Noor Mahomed was stolen from his house at Mahim, and a number of persons here sentenced by the High Court for participating in the offence. Subsequently the police traced a portion of the stolen property to the accused. The Magistrate convicted the man and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 600, in default three months' further imprisonment. It was further ordered that in the event of the fine being paid, Rs. 500 should be paid to the complainant from the amount.

A GHEE SELLER IN SEARCH OF ORNAMENTS.

YESTERDAY, at a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe heard an appeal in the case of Imperator against Vithaldas Tulsidas, from a decision of Mr. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, who, in June last, convicted the appellant and two other accused of attempting to cheat, and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, under Secs. 511 and 420; and of theft and abetment of theft when the abettor was present, under Secs. 379 and 114 of the Penal Code. The first accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment; and accused Nos. 2 and 3 (appellants) to nine months' rigorous imprisonment under Secs. 511 and 420, and three months' further rigorous imprisonment under Secs. 114 and 379. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the appellant, and the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

The three accused in the case were charged with attempting to cheat the complainant, Khimjee, and Nos. 2 and 3 were also charged with theft and abetment of theft in respect of Rs. 110, which were snatched from Khimjee's hand. The complainant was a ghee-seller, and did not know any of the accused. On the 13th May last No. 1 came to his shop and said that his master wanted to purchase ghee, and that he should go with him to his master's place with samples. When complainant went, he saw No. 2, who approved of the samples, fixed the price, and said he would take orders from his master, and asked him to come the following day. On the 14th May, when complainant went to the same place, No. 2 said to him he would not make much out of the ghee business; that his master had Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 worth of ornaments to sell for Rs. 2,000; that he (No. 2) had himself bought them for Rs. 2,000, and that he would give them to complainant if he brought Rs. 1,000. The complainant suspected something wrong, and afterwards gave information to Inspector Bartley, who told him to take some money the next day and secure the ornaments if possible, promising at the same time that if he blew a whistle, he and other police officers would come on the spot and make arrests. Complainant did as suggested; and at the demand of No. 3 (the appellant) produced his bag of Rs. 110 from his pocket. It was said that No. 2 held him while the others made away with the bag. Complainant gave the whistle, and the three accused were arrested by the police officers. The accused were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, dismissed the appeal.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Rus sell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE, MEGHJI SUNDERJI.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the Insolvent, applied for a week's adjournment of the application for an interim order. Mr. Mauker, for a creditor, consented. His lordship granted the adjournment asked for.

RE, LADHA KESHAW.

Mr. Manker, for the Insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Davar, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had filed a vexatious suit against his client, which was heard for ten days. The learned counsel said the insolvent had concealed his property, and the outstandings shown in his schedule were not to be found in the books of account deposited in the office of the Official Assignee. His lordship, after hearing Mr. Manker, refused the interim order.

RE, MAHOMED OSSMAN.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the Insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE, MAHOMED GANY MEMON.

Mr. Rustim Wadia, on behalf of Haji Osman Aba, a partner in the insolvent's firm, applied for a week's adjournment of the hearing of the rule calling upon the latter to show cause why he should not produce the books of account of the firm. His lordship adjourned the hearing of the rule for a week.

RE, MANGALDAS MOTIRAM.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the Insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE, SHAMJI DEVKARAN AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, applied for a rule calling upon the other partner of the firm to show cause why he should not deposit in the official assignee's office the books of account of the firm. His lordship granted the rule as applied for.

RE, PRAGJI VALABHDAS.

On the application of Mr. Davar, the Insolvent was given leave to amend his schedule.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

ALL the vernacular journals express deep regret at the death of the Empress Frederick. The "Rast Goftar" says: All India's sympathy is with the Royal Family in the sad bereavement that has overcome them in the loss of the Empress Frederick of Germany. It is hardly a few months since the great and good Queen passed away when it has been the misfortune of the family to lose another of their noblest gems. The Empress was the daughter of our beloved Queen and mother of the present German Emperor, with whom the heart-felt sympathy of all Britons will be in this hour of his distress, after the generous expression of condolence which he conveyed to them by his august presence in their midst during a trying hour of deep national mourning. The Empress was gifted with no ordinary talents, and carried with her a fair legacy of all her great mother's noble attributes as a kind, loving and sympathetic ruler.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks: There is universal regret at the death of the Empress Frederick, the Princess Royal of England, as she was known prior to her marriage with the eldest son of William I. King of Prussia,—the Crown Prince of the German Empire, and the Emperor Frederick the Good, who sat on the throne of his august sire for just a hundred days. As the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, she reproduced in herself all the lineaments of that illustrious woman. Had Providence spared her husband to rule at Berlin for even a few short years, her abilities might have had their full play and shown not only to Germany but the world at large what an accomplished, benevolent, and sympathetic daughter of the great Queen of England she was, and what she would do for her people.

The "Voice of India" writes: In many respects the eldest daughter and namesake of Queen Victoria was most like her Majesty. In affairs of State, the Empress Frederick early proved herself a clever and capable manager, one to whose will even the Iron Chancellor had to yield at times. As wife, mother, and friend she was devotion itself, though she did not, and perhaps could not, express this in as gracious a manner as our own Queen-Empress. The relations between mother and daughter were singularly close, as were the ties of kinship between the eldest son and the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria.

THE REVENUE BILL—SECOND READING.

The "Native Opinion" remarks: The Bombay Legislative Council meets on 22nd August at Poona for the purpose of considering the Land Revenue Amendment Bill. The notification issued by the Secretary refers only to the second reading of the Bill, and it seems that for the final or the third reading a fresh meeting of the Council will be convened. Rumours were afloat in the town and in the mofussil that in view of the emphatic protests made by the public against the revolutionary character of the proposed amendments in the Bill, the measure would be dropped, but it now proves that the hopes entertained by the public were erroneous. The valid and cogent reasonings contained in the representations of the public bodies, such as the Deccan Sabha and the Presidency Association, have not, we are sorry to observe, been sufficient to induce Government to withdraw the Bill.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

The "Rast Goftar" observe: H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, has been winning golden opinions all round. He made the most of his opportunities during his recent visit to Europe. He came in contact with some of the crowned heads of Europe, and being a man of liberal views and solid scholarship, succeeded in establishing a bond of friendship with them. Anybody else in the Aga Khan's position would think of grinding his own axe, but His Highness, whenever he can secure an interview with the monarchs and statesmen of Europe, uses all his influence for bettering the prospects of the community who have committed their destinies to his care. His visit to the German Emperor was productive of great good to the Khoja merchants who have been residing in or carrying on trade with German territories in Africa and other parts of the world. Wherever he goes His Highness thinks more of the Khoja community than of himself.

The "Voice of India" observes:—The high honour conferred by the Emperor of Germany on Aga Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah will be appreciated by Europeans and Natives alike, among whom the head of the Khoja community is a general favorite. H. H. the Aga Khan is young, but he carries a wise head on his shoulders. He is a diligent student of some of the large problems of the century, and loves to do good by stealth wherever he can. His devotion to the welfare of his own community is very deep.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM SCHOOL.

The "Indian Spectator" writes: The report of the Anjuman-I-Islam, Bombay, for the past year, shows that the Mahomedans have taken the advice of H. E. Lord Curzon to heart, and are making vast improvements in their educational institutions. Recently this community has had repeated warnings from varied quarters that if they had any desire to compete with other communities in the struggle for employment and otherwise, they must improve the education of their race. It is, therefore, gratifying to see that the only important Mahomedan educational institution in Western India should take a lead in this respect. This example, no doubt, will be followed in the mofussil.

ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The "Gujarati" remarks that so far as the elected members of the local Legislative Council are concerned there have not been any material changes. Our contemporary adds: The Central Division will continue to be represented by Prof. Gokhale, who has already distinguished his career as a Councillor by hard and zealous work. There was a contest for the seat allotted to the Northern Division. As many had already anticipated, the Hon. Mr. Goculdas has been returned by his constituency. His services have so far impressed the public in Gujarat and outsids that his election has been welcomed with feelings of genuine satisfaction everywhere, and we have no doubt that his career in Council for the next three years will be marked by the same qualities of quiet patience and dogged perseverance which he has hitherto displayed in the discharge of his duties. The Southern Division was before the last election represented by the Hon. Mr. Shripad Anant Chhatre. He did his best to serve his Division in which he is so highly respected. He has been displaced by Mr. Daji Absji Khare, who is not new to his work. He was once in Council. He has specially studied the Khoti question, and as the Khoti Bill is likely to be brought out of the pigeonholes to which it has so long been consigned, his knowledge of Khoti matters cannot but be serviceable in the shaping of the Bill.

INDUSTRIAL REFORM IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Industrial Reform in India is the one topic of discussion among the more thoughtful at present. It presents the only solution of the question. What shall we do to prevent the ancient industries of India from dying out? Reform commends itself to every mind. Improvement is possible to every country as every time. Its suggestion is never derogatory to a country or to a Government. The world is always changing and human institutions must change with the times. There is and there can be nothing in the suggestion of Industrial Reform in India to sow dissention between the people and the Government of the country. On the contrary economic reform should yet further unite the rulers and the subject race. Unity between the Government and the people is what one and all must seek to further in India. But in order to consider industrial reform in India, as it ought to be considered, it is first necessary to have in India, well conducted periodicals dealing solely with industrial questions and edited by experts. At present there is hardly a single industrial journal in the whole of the Bombay Presidency, which can in any way assist in the formation of a well organized public opinion on the subject. Industrial journals can supply facts antecedent to reform and thus make it easy. And they must be facts not fiction's-facts such as might be accepted in any Court of Law. Moreover such periodicals ought to be edited only by men who know what they are writing about. A special literature for the dissemination and record of facts regarding the various major and minor industries of India has been long felt to be a desideratum. The Indian daily press does not yet fulfil this important function to any appreciable extent. Nor is there any monthly or periodic literature worth noticing devoted exclusively to Indian Industries.—Yours, &c.,

MANEKJI KAWASJI PATEL.

15th August.

TWO MILLIONS LEFT FOR CHARITIES.

MR. W. R. SUTTON, head of the great firm of forwarding agents, died in May last year, leaving his residual estate, valued at a couple of millions sterling to be expended in providing cheap dwellings for the poor in London and elsewhere. At the instance of deceased's three step children, Mr. Justice Buckley considered the clauses in the testament which established this great trust, and having listened to argument for and against, pronounced them to be quite valid.

An Officer of the Imperial Yeomanry, charged with embezzlement of War Office monies in the Transvaal, arrived at Colombo the other day from Durban, bound to Calcutta, travelling under an assumed name, accompanied by his wife. He was arrested by the Military authorities at Colombo, and will leave for South Africa on the 18th instant, escorted by Sergeant-Major Allan.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AND CROP TELEGRAMS.

Aug. 14.

Delhi.—Raining at intervals.

Aug. 13.

Kampti.—Weather cloudy, but no rain.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 13.

Wednesday: The depression in the Gangetic plain is practically unchanged in position and character, and has continued to give rain over the same areas, but the rainfall has been lighter than yesterday. Rain has also decreased in Bengal. It has been light to moderate in Burma. Toungoo has received three inches, Lashio, Minor, Sibsagar, Saugor, and Nowgong two, Benares, Bareilly, Lucknow, Mainpuri, Agra and Sutna one. Rain has increased in the Central Provinces, and showers have fallen in Gujarat, and on the east, coast, Decoan and light rain on the west coast. Jubbulpore has received four inches, Ahmedabad three, and Hoshangabad and Madras two. The low pressure area in north-west India is extending to the south-west, and thus rendering conditions more favourable for rain in Gujarat. The depression in the Gangetic plain will probably continue to give rain over the same areas during the day.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered.	79	50	74	45	79	06	69	47
Wednesday, 14th August	1	00	00	52	00	97	00	58
Total	80	50	74	97	80	03	70	05
Total fall to Aug. 14, 1900	58	63	58	63	60	77	57	57
Total fall to Aug. 14, 1899	27	28	28	95	34	34	30	24

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Wednesday, 14th August	0	40

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH OF AUGUST.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·471	E	3	99·1	82·9	87	...	13·22	+ 2·04
Sirsa	29·469	NW	M	102·7	81·6	54	...	3·89	— 4·55
Delhi	29·518	E	1	90·7	80·0	91	0·11	13·84	— 4·03
Agra	29·513	NE	2	87·0	79·1	91	0·75	10·48	— 7·14
Cawnpore	29·555	ENE	1	92·6	78·6	89	0·28	14·35	— 3·22
Allahabad	29·451	E	8	87·6	76·8	87	...	14·79	— 7·69
Jhansi	29·525	W	7	89·1	73·6	93	(·70	30·89	— 6·87
Jacobabad	29·438	SE	6	101·4	80·1	71	...	0·55	— 1·84
Karachi	29·491	W	13	87·4	77·2	91	0·00	0·49	— 4·49
Jeypore	29·561	WSW	4	87·2	76·1	93	0·11	9·77	— 4·50
Ajmere	29·558	SW	10	86·9	76·6	86	...	8·60	— 4·44
Deesa	29·501	SSW	13	87·6	77·1	87	0·07	5·33	— 11·34
Ahmedabad	29·576	SW	3	89·7	75·6	82	2·70	16·81	— 10·63
Bhuj	29·541	W	3	86·3	76·9	94	0·00	2·30	— 7·53
Jamnagar	29·565	S	13	90·5	77·7	87	0·12	2·65	— 14·59
Dwarka	29·564	SW	22	84·9	79·3	87	...	3·00	...
Rajkot	29·5·0	WSW	16

PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

ERARD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

Every Instrument warranted for five years. Delivered on Payment of first Hire-payment or for Cash.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM For twelve or twenty-four months On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages.

WORN PIANOS. Tone and touch restored. Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

NEW PIANOS for MONTHLY HIRE. Grands or Uprights at reasonable rates.

ERARD PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the latest Models. Erard the Pianist's Pianoforte.

BLUTHNER PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the most perfect Pianofortes in the World.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS. Grands and Uprights. The Indian Favourites for over 50 years.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the later registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 10), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Wales Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including 5yce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	12
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc., supplied.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
HORNBY ROAD,
Having a Surplus Stock of TABLE LINEN, CUSHIONS, TABLE COVERS, &c., will, during August, dispose of same at prices considerably below cost.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—
OF A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

PRIZES.					Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each			...	...	250
2 Do. " 100 "			...	...	200
2 Do. " 75 "			...	...	150
4 Do. " 50 "			...	...	200
10 Do. " 25 "			...	...	250
100 Do. " 10 "			...	...	1,000
200 Do. " 5 "			...	...	1,000
200 Do. " 1 "			...	...	200
523 Prizes			Total ...		5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.
All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 15.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

407-01—Little and Co—Kumar Samat Singhji Bahadoor vs SJ Tellery and another—Part heard.
432-01—Mathubhai J and M—Nathalal Lachmiram vs Gordhandas Raghunath and others.
439-01—Payne G S and M—Hajee Dawood Esmail vs Dominico Borri.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

23-01—In person—Savitribai widow vs Raibai widow—Nana and H.

Short Cause.

417-01—Thakurdas and Co—Shapurjee Burjorjee Broacha vs Gordandas Ranchordas Mathubhai J and N—Part heard.

Long Cause.

14-01—Little and Co—George H Dick and others vs Dhunjee Jaitha and another—Madhawjee V—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.
For an Exparte Decree.

243-01—K B Mehta—Gunpat Babul and others vs Vithal Harriba and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

751-99—Khunderao and S—G Ramshahimal and others vs Motilal Shivlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.
429-95—Payne G S and M—N. Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi—Khunderao and S—To vary Commissioner's Report.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

357-99—Maganlal and J—Syed Hoosein Vallad Syed Hoosein Ali vs Hajee Moya Vallad Balloo Moya Patan, Takui and another—In person.

Long Causes.

26-01—Framjee and D—Mahomed Hoosain vs Oomer Gunny—Little and Co.
846-00—Sorabjee and J—Amir Bukah bin Syed Aminala vs Esootally Jewajee—Mulla and M.
851-00—Muljee and R—Mahomed Hoosein Hajee Salay Mahomed vs Sedna Seba and others—Mansukhlal D and J.
352-00—Ardesir H D and Co—Tyebally Karimjee and others vs Sarafally Mahomedally Tanawala—Little and Co.
4-01—Jamsetjee and R—Dulubhai Balmukandas vs Pandu Pawshia—Dikshit and D.
160-01—Craigie L and O—Basil Scott Ag. Advocate-General vs Javardhan Balkrishna—Craigie L and O.
612-98—K D Shroff—Mangaldas Harivallabdas vs Harivallabdas Balgowandas—Wadia and G.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

183-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 3rd August, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 3rd Aug 1901— G I P System	1,57,522	2,98,655	3,114	4,51,291
I M R do	42,60.	1,12,583	1,201	1,56,389
Total	1,95,124	4,11,238	4,318	6,10,680
Actuals for corresponding week ending 4th Aug 1900— G I P System	1,19,611	2,26,318	6,152	3,52,103
I M R do	50,023	85,499	6,301	1,51,823
Total	1,69,634	3,21,845	12,456	5,03,935
Increase or Decrease— G I P R	+3,911	+72,309	−3,038	+1,02,182
I M R	−7,421	+17,084	−5,102	+ 4,563

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 3rd August 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	90,000	1,15,000	4,000	2,09,000
Or per mile of Railway	195	249	9	453
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	3,53,000	5,65,000	16,000	9,34,000
Total for 5 weeks	4,43,000	6,80,000	20,000	11,43,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	99,828	1,51,220	1,155	2,52,204
Per mile of Ry. do.	217	330	2	549
Total to corresponding date do.	4,57,558	11,91,033	11,277	16,63,618

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 44,204
Decrease to date ..... " 5,20,518

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Shatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 3rd August 1901, on 1644'39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,11,000	2,65,000	7,000	3,83,000
Or per mile of Railway	67	161	4	232
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	4,92,000	14,37,000	73,000	19,57,000
Total for 5 weeks	6,03,000	17,02,000	35,000	23,40,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,01,814	3,19,910	6,836	4,51,609
Per mile of Ry do.	64	194	4	262
Total to corresponding date do.	5,20,849	21,22,788	26,349	26,69,977

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 48,609
Do. to date ..... " 3,29,577

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 10th August, 1901:—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1901-02	16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April to 10th August, 1901	4,945,171
3. Balance to be remitted from 11th August, 1901 to 31st March, 1902	11,554,829

PIANOS,
HARMONIUMS,
ORGANS.

See our stock before making a selection.

S. ROSE & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 15, Bank Street, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BEESON—August 11, at Exmore, the wife of Mr S R Beeson, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ANSELL—August 8, at the Pussumbing Tea Estate, Darjeeling, of typhoid fever, Thomas Herbert William (Bertie), the eldest son of Charles William and Ellen Ansell. Aged 30 years, 9 months and 25 days.
KNOTT—August 11, at Hunter's Road, Madras, Eric Taylor, the infant son of H W Knott, aged 8 months.
MELVILL—July 15, at Antwerp, Belgium, Major Henry Melvill, late Bombay Staff Corps.
VIVIANI DI FERRAZZANO—August 1, at Mysore, Diego, Marqui. Viviani di Ferrazzano, in the 76th year of his age.

KEMP'S LIST.

STERILIZERS
FOR STERILIZING MILK.

Notethe simplicity of the AYMAR STERILIZER'S directions.—Half an inch of hot-water is placed in the lower saucepan, cover with lid and allow to boil. Next remove lid and place the milk chamber in position. Steam is given off freely in from 10 to 12 minutes and the milk is sterilized.

	Rs. a.
1 pint enamelled iron	5 8 each.
2 pints " "	7 8 "

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c., BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1901.

FAMINE AND RAILWAY POLICE WORKS.

THE railways were doubly useful during the last famine. They carried grain to the stricken districts to be legitimately distributed and at the same time they provided points of attack for starving wretches, who declined to recognise the legal restrictions which intervene between human hunger and food. The work of the Railway Police in the Presidency was, therefore, greatly increased, their time being mainly occupied in protecting grain in the trains and storesheds on the various lines. The greatest rise in crime due to this cause took place on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, where the staff of police, previously undermanned, found their work more than doubled. On all the lines, however, the police carried out their difficult duties with commendable success. On the G. I. P. Railway the number of reported offences dealt with was 938, an increase of 228 over the previous year. Arrests were made in more than half of these cases, 336 were classed as undetected and the rest on inquiry were found to be false, mistaken or non-cognizable. Of actual professional thieving on this line there were only 25 cases affecting property to the value of Rs. 3,742. The alertness of the police led to the recovery of the whole of that property, this very creditable result being due to the system of sending special constables with passenger trains to watch bad characters. The behaviour of the force was generally satisfactory, but in several instances offences were concealed and the defaulting men were dismissed. These included the Nandgaon torture case, in which a chief constable, a third class head constable, and a constable were concerned. On the Southern Maratha Railway the number of crimes reported to the police was 243, as against 158 in the previous year. The famine conditions were mainly responsible for this rise, but it was also partly due to frivolous and false complaints of theft reported in the Hubli workshops. With a view of checking pilfering that had been going on the Railway Company put on policemen to watch instead of chaukidars. This arrangement did not appear to please the workmen who seem to have made a number of false complaints in the hope of discrediting the police.

The percentage of stolen property recovered on this line was slightly less than in the previous year, but to compensate for this the force had the credit of recovering the proceeds of a dacoity committed by Pathans outside the railway limits. A couple of Pathans were searched at Belgaum on suspicion when the spoil was discovered upon them and the men were handed over to the police of the Kanara district, where the dacoity had been committed. Owing to the difficulty of tracing grain thefts the percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial was slightly below that of 1899. There was an improvement in the supervision of bad characters travelling by the trains on the line, but the Inspector-General of Police observes that there is still room for greater vigilance in this matter. The heaviest work, as already indicated, fell to the police on the B. B. and C. I. line, who had to deal with 2,915 reported cases or more than twice the number of the previous year. Most of the large increase was due to grain thefts and house breaking directly traceable to the conditions of the year. There was a corresponding rise in the number of undetected cases which totalled to 1,190 all but about forty of which were of the kind just mentioned. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried was, however, 81·10, as against 81·32 in the preceding year. The supervision over bad characters suffered owing to the demands made upon the force in other directions. The Inspector-General points out that the whole time and energy of an over worked force, which is short handed at the best of times, were absorbed in protecting running trains, platforms and goods sheds from the looting raids of a famine stricken population. There appears to be an urgent need for an increase of the police force on the B. B. and C. I. Railway and for a simultaneous reduction in unnecessary clerical work which occupies time that might be more usefully employed. The Inspector-General, it is noted, is taking steps to remedy matters which are a cause of complaint among district officers. Taken altogether the work of the railway police in a year when the circumstances were exceptionally trying appears to have been distinctly creditable.

ARCTIC POLICIES.

ICELAND, which has a double association with Ireland in possessing no snakes and having been partly peopled from Hibernia, is a very interesting island in other respects. The land of the Sagas has a model little Parliament where the ordinary party conflict, as witnessed throughout the rest of Europe, does not prevail. Interest in politics is, however, kept up by an arrangement which makes one half the members Opportunists, whose privilege it is to oppose nearly everything the other side brings forward. They are all Liberals and Home Rulers, with less points of difference than are found among politicians of similar views in other countries. There is just a touch of Gilbertian humour about some of their proceedings, for honours, which are elsewhere coveted, in Iceland each party seeks to thrust upon the other. The Althing consists of an Upper and Lower House in all numbering 36 members. The Upper House is composed of twelve members selected from the "Commons," and all conflict of opinion between the two chambers is decided by a common vote. The constitution of the assembly gives rise to an amusing struggle to avoid the Speaker's chair, each party striving its utmost to give that honour to its opponents. The explanation is that the Speaker is not entitled to vote, and in an evenly divided house of 24 or 36 a single vote is of the greatest importance. When the Parliament met this year it was found that the Radicals and Opportunists were exactly equal. But, says a correspondent, one of the Radicals fell sick and in his absence the Opportunists triumphantly elected an unwilling Radical to the Presidential chair. Of late, however, a new interest has been given to Icelandic politics, thanks to the genius of the Celt for discovering grievances. Iceland is in the happy position of being subject to a country which exacts no taxes from her but, on the contrary, annually contributes 60,000 kroner in cash and at least 200,000 kroner in actual benefits. The financial relations between Denmark and Iceland bring to mind the agreeable state of things existing in one of the smaller States of Europe. There the people agitated for home rule and got it. They asked for a royal ruler of their own, and he was supplied. But after a time the people objected to pay his salary, and as he had large private estates they pointed out that he ought to pay for the privilege of ruling his subjects.

His Majesty quitesaw the force of this argument and made an annual contribution to the State exchequer, which relieved his people of all taxes. Then they clamoured for an extension of constitutional government, and when that was granted they urged that as the King had now a Parliament he ought to pay the members decent salaries. His Majesty again agreed and then having been relieved of the functions of government he thought he might spend his days in the more congenial atmosphere of Vienna. But that did not quite suit his subjects and after a time they sent a humble petition to their ruler in which they pointed out that while he was resident among them he spent a certain amount of money, the loss of which they now felt. They, therefore, urged that he should spend some portion of his time within the borders of his kingdom. The King being a reasonable person, saw the force of this view also and decided to meet the wishes of his people in this as in other matters. The latest accounts of the course of politics in this charming State indicate that the people are somewhat anxiously trying to discover another grievance. Matters have not quite come to that pass in Iceland, for the Radicals have a subject for agitation for which they are indebted to their late leader, Benedik Svensson, who had Celtic blood in his veins. The Government in Denmark includes a Minister for Iceland who knows little about the northern island, and never visits it. Svensson, while he lived, strongly urged that the Icelandic Minister should be an Icelander permanently resident in the island and should sit in the Althing as does the Governor at present. The Radicals have made that view their own. The Opportunists, while agreeing in the principle at issue, do not go so far as the other party. They limit their demand to the appointment of an Icelandic Minister who shall visit Iceland every year and shall sit in the Althing. They are led by Dr. Valtyr Gudmundsson, the professor of Icelandic literature in the University of Copenhagen and the member for the Westmann Island. Part of his time is spent in the Danish capital, and when the Althing is sitting he is at Rejkjavik, and he is said to hold the opinion that the Danish Government might do worse than appoint him as Minister for Iceland. It is probable that the views of the moderates will prevail, for the difficulties of communication between Denmark and her dependency would considerably hamper the usefulness of a Minister permanently resident in the Island. One of the greatest needs of the country is cable communication with Scotland or Denmark to bring her into closer touch with the rest of the world. A proposal to lay a cable has been broached, but it makes little progress owing to the difficulty of inducing all the Governments concerned to grant subsidies.

THE BOMBAY CRICKET SEASON.

Our remarks regarding the proposed change of the Bombay cricket season to the cold weather months are commented on by a correspondent who strongly advocates the change being put into operation. This correspondent has nothing new to offer in the way of suggestions, but asks how Calcutta and Madras have arranged to appropriate the cold months for their season in opposition to the rival claims of Allahabad and Bangalore. We confess we cannot see what possible connection there is between Allahabad and Bangalore cricket with that of Calcutta and Madras, respectively, as in the one case a distance of over 550 miles separate the two places, which have nothing in common in a cricket sense, while as regards the connection between Bangalore and Madras cricket it amounts to practically nil, a station like Bangalore being dependent on Ootacamund, Bellary and Kolar for its out matches. Quite apart from all consideration as to how the game is affected in other parts of India in this respect, the question to decide is how a change in the Bombay season would affect the rest of the Presidency,—Poona more particularly. It will not be denied that Poona reciprocates with most of the leading Bombay clubs, and is, therefore, entitled to some consideration in a matter which so nearly affects their interest. Again, we very much doubt if those local clubs which for years past have been in the habit of looking upon the games they get at Poona as the most enjoyable of the season would be prepared to forego this pleasure for the sake of purely local games. Another point for consideration which those who are in favour of the proposed change appear to have overlooked is how would the short evenings in the cold weather months affect the game. In the monsoon months, when business is slack, cricketers find it difficult enough to commence play by half-past two, what then would happen in the cold weather with play commencing at three o'clock or even later? Two and a half hours' play would hardly be sufficient if definite results are to be arrived at, and drawn games would be, if anything, a greater evil than matches abandoned through rain. Local cricketers have been extremely unlucky this season in the matter of the weather, which has been unusually wet, but while sympathising with them, we scarcely see how any alteration in the season can be made under existing circumstances.

BOMBAY FACTORIES.

THE annual report on the working of the Bombay factories appeared yesterday, somewhat belated, but not the less instructive. That plague materially affected the general condition of the mill operatives in Bombay is duly placed on record, as also the statement that their earnings were reduced by the closing of several mills and by the low rate of pay offered by those which remained open. To add to their misfortunes the cotton crop failed, and a farther large number of workers were thrown out of employment. Yet the number of factories under the control of the Act only fell by fourteen from 385. There was only a small proportion unable to bear the stress of hard times. Out of the 153,962 operatives at work throughout the Presidency, 31,347 were women, and of these 18,845 were employed in Bombay. The total number of children employed decreased from 7,629 to 5,941, of whom 4,252 were boys and 1,689 girls. The rules as to the employment of women and children appear to have been generally observed, but in cases where departures have taken place steps are to be taken to prevent any recurrence of offence. Many Collectors have failed to give any specific information as to the rate of wages obtainable by mill-hands in their districts, so that it is useless, from the meagre information available, to attempt to arrive at any average. Where such information is supplied, in the absence of further details as to agricultural wage and the general cost of living in the district, it is pronounced to be valueless as evidence. The question of the supply of correct information in respect of the level of industrial wages throughout the Presidency is regarded by His Excellency as one of considerable importance, and His Excellency in Council is of opinion that information bearing on this point should be included in the reports submitted by the Chief Inspector and the Collectors.

GREAT BRITAIN AND GAMBIA.

THERE is something delightfully vague in the news from West Africa. The British Government has concluded an agreement between Gambia and a powerful chief whereby both banks of the Gambia river, to the Anglo-French frontier are now British, thus precluding the possibility of the establishment of a French post. This is what we are told, but it is not self-apparent how the British Government has effected the alleged agreement. Besides, the Gambia river on both banks is British or nothing already. It is under no other foreign influence and France would never for a moment have seriously contemplated putting one stone on top of another on either bank of the Gambia, between the seat and the Anglo-French frontier had she wished them to remain there. Something is missing from the message we fear. If it should transpire that we have checkmated France in her West African forward policy, we may expect to hear of it. For our neighbour across the Channel does not omit to cry out when hurt, and expansion in West Africa is a favourite scheme of theirs. Within the last few years France has openly spent large sums of money and made strenuous efforts to establish a great French Empire in West Africa, and no objection to her doing so had been raised, except on occasions when, as at Fashoda, she moved somewhat too rapidly. So far as this particular river is concerned, however, it was recognised as British by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783, though British companies had a charter to trade with the river since the time of the Spanish Armada.

THE RUPEE LOAN.

WHEN the failure to float the sterling loan in England was announced, pessimists here foretold a similarly unpleasant result with the crore loan. On the other hand there were those who expressed regret that Government had not invited tenders for two crores instead of one. It now appears that the amount was subscribed more than five times over, and the average rate of accepted tenders was appreciably above the fixed maximum.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, Commanding the Forces at Bombay, accompanied by the two Misses Low and Captain C. E. Baynes, Aide-de Camp, arrived here yesterday morning from Poona and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. They drove to the Victoria Dock, where they embarked on board the P. and O. Company's China and Australian mail steamer Ghuzni, and left for Tasmania.

GENERAL WESTMACOTT, who has been appointed to officiate in command of the Bombay Forces, during the absence of Sir Robert Low, on leave for three months, proceeded to Poona yesterday morning by the train which left the Victoria Terminus at 10-50 o'clock. Colonel H. M. Sinclair, R. E., Commanding the Bombay District, and Major Hoghton, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, were present at the station to see General Westmacott off.

SIR JOHN WOODBURN arrived in Simla on Monday afternoon as the guest of His Excellency the Viceroy.

THE Peshawar-Kohat cart road has been completed throughout its length, and is now open for wheeled traffic.

THE General Meeting of the British Indian Association, which was called for the purpose of electing a Zemindar representative to the Bengal Legislative Council, met on Saturday. Raja Peary Mohun Mukerji, who presided, intimated that "the Government of Bengal had not taken the proper steps to give validity to the proceedings of this meeting," and they had received a letter from the Chief Secretary requesting them to postpone the meeting until the necessary notification appeared in the Gazette. The meeting was accordingly adjourned sine die.

THE number of exhibits received for the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition, which opens on Monday next, is 783, or about 200 more than last year. They include 216 oils, 376 watercolours, 191 black and white and photographs. The Committee must needs exercise their new power of rejection owing to want of space. There is some very strong professional work, notably by Messrs. F. D. Mackenzie and F. Swynnerton among the oils, and by Messrs. De Renault, Percy Brown and Grace in watercolours. The black and white is distinctly above the average.

THE state of the Jumna is causing considerable anxiety in the North-West Provinces. At this time of the year the river should be in full flood, but it is actually falling steadily day by day. The immediate outlook for the crops, however, is good. Showers at intervals, with great heat in between, has forced on the crops and the autumn harvest is likely to be more than satisfactory. Anxiety, however, exists for the latter autumn sowings, which must fail for want of well and river water if the second half of the monsoon does not bring a great deal more rain than the first.

POE, A PICTURESQUE RUIN.

II.

Poe had a speaking physiognomy, which said "there's a genius." Nature had charged him to play the role of a romantic poet. He had a mournful mouth, black lustrous eyes, like those of his Raven, with a madman's stare in them, and a face spiritualised by the pallor of his complexion and a lofty brow. His long piercing look magnetised women. One never saw him laugh, rarely ever smile. Coiled up within himself he had no cordial relations with others. This comes upon us like a softened sorrow, just as a picturesque ruin does, and we are moved and overcome by its solitude, its beauty and its desolation. It did not displease Poe to have the charm of an enigma, and to baffle curiosity. He passed nowhere unnoticed. "I shall never forget the morning," says some one of him, "when I was called to receive him in the drawing room. With his beautiful head, erect and proud, his dark eyes wherein passed electric flashes of sentiment and of passion, a simple and inimitable blending of softness and superiority in his expression, and in his manners, he spoke to me calmly and gravely, almost coldly, and yet with something so serious that I could not help being profoundly impressed by him." He lived in a dreamy state with feelings of indefinite sensations only. He says he had found processes by which to set himself at will in an ecstatic state. One would naturally believe that the secret of these processes lay in his vice. No, far from it. His favourite visions had not a greater enemy than alcohol. If anything his excesses were a punishment to him. They put his visions to flight. When his physical and mental health permitted it, he contemplated with the eye of a visionary. "The realities of the world affect me as visions and visions only," says he. It is not that the food of my every day existence lies in the extravagant ideas of dream-land, but it is positively my entire and unique existence." There was nothing of which he was so proud, or of which he had no doubt as of his relations with the occult world. In his tale of Eleonora, he maintains, "Men have called me mad; but the question is not yet settled whether madness is or is not the loftiest intelligence—whether much that is glorious—whether all that is profound—does not spring from disease of thought—from moods of mind exalted at the expense of the general intellect. They who dream by day are cognisant of many things, which escape those who dream only by night. In their gray visions, they obtain glimpses of eternity, and thrill in waking to find that they have been upon the verge of the great secret."

The confused ideas of his incursions, "beyond the line of blue," tell, that they were confined to the Borderland only. In the domain of sensations he was a superior man with his nervous disorders. His lucid mind grasps the imperceptible. The "Shadow" is a very vague psychic impression of life in death. To forget the plague that was carrying away the town, some youths had locked themselves up. They tried to make merry, but there was something false in their laugh and hysterical in their song at the sight of one of them looking petrified. The room was hung with black drapery, and from the bottom of it there rose a shadow, dark, indefinite, like the shadow the moon draws when low in the sky, from a human body. But it was neither the shadow of a man, nor a God, nor any known being. All lowered their eyes, nobody daring to look at it. One at last made bold to ask its name and its habitation. My name is Shadow, and my dwelling very near to those dark infernal plains which encompass the impure lake of Charon. The youths stood up with horror, and held each other trembling and terrified. For the ring of the voice of the Shadow, was the ring of the voices of a multitude of beings, varying in its inflections, and falling on the ear like the known and familiar tones of thousand on thousands of departed friends.

'Legeia' and 'Morella' are tales, which set forth a singular sensation, we sometimes feel of things we have already seen or heard, without being able to link them with any incident in our existence. Poe is for recognising in them an echo of a previous life. "It is mere idleness to say I had not lived before—that the soul had no previous existence. You deny it?—Let us not argue the matter. Convinced myself, I seek not to convince. There is, however, a remembrance of aerial forms, of spiritual meaning eyes—of sounds musical, yet sad; a remembrance which will not be exclused, a memory like a Shadow—vague, variable, indefinite, unsteady; and like a Shadow too in the impossibility of my getting rid of it, while the sun-light of my reason shall exist." He believes in individual transmigration dependent on the will of each one of us. And he supports this with a quotation. "And the will therein lieth, which dieth not. Who knoweth the mysteries of the will, with its vigour? For God is but a Great Will pervading all things by nature of its intentness. Man doth not yield himself to the angels nor unto death utterly, save only through the weakness of his feeble will." "Silence" is a sermon on the natural misery of our condition. It is the perpetual agitation of life which draws us away from it, for nothing would console us for our misery, if nothing prevented our thinking of it. Mesmerism interests him, and he tries it on a consumptive at the point of death.

The silver lining to the sable cloud of Poe's existence, was his aunt Clemm, and her daughter Virginia, his wife, a child of rare beauty, very fair, and very frail with dark lustrous large eyes. People marvelled, how that big gendarme of a female, could be the mother of that aerial creature, who was scarcely of this earth. What a picture for a Gerard Dow these three in their little saloon, with a harp and four chairs, a what-not and some mats, the poet adoring his child-wife, she playing the harp, and Aunt Clemm playing the nurse, the literary confidant, the minister of finance, the errand boy and all! Or it is Poe, working, dreaming, gardening. Aunt Clemm, energetically scouring, and Virginia, the phthisical humming-bird singing. Or, those days of gloom, following on dissipation, when shirtless he sits despondent with his shabby coat buttoned up to the chin, the tell-tale boots betraying him hopeless and the robust muscular Aunt Clemm, going about the world of pressmen, and book-sellers, "a ministering angel," to find her unfortunate son some work. Poe was a past master in the art of depicting emotions of curiosity and of horror, as Michael Angelo in torsions of muscles, Rembrandt in diminution of light and shade. He is a poet because he loves, because he hears voices in nature, because he makes us feel and see, as Goethe says "what we have not felt nor seen." To crown all, he "seems to see with his ear"

"Quiet we call
Silence—which is the merest word of all.
All Nature speaks, and even ideal things
Flap shadowy sounds from visionary wings."

"The Raven," is a requiem, as are Lenore and Ullalume. It embalms the poet's love for his beloved who has departed this life. The night chamber hung with rustling silk curtains is lit by the remembrance of the dear deceased. The poet passes through successive gradations of despair, the natural and prophetic refrain of which is, 'Never more,' than which there is not a happier word in the English language. Whoever has watched by the death bed of some beloved will find himself figuring in the poem. 'What life and what power!' says Elizabeth Browning. 'I hear of persons haunted by "never more," and one of my acquaintances, who has the misfortune of having a bust of Pallas dare not regard it after dark."

'Eureka,' is his poem in prose. The sentiment of the Beautiful, serves to guide the poet to discover the True. He takes a solid, scientific layer for basis, and builds on it a cosmic system, and launches it forthwith this dedication: "To those so rare who love me, and whom I love—to those who feel rather than those who think—to dreamers and to those who put their faith in dreams as the only realities—I offer this work of Truths. . . . To those I present this composition simply as an object of Art—let us say as a Romance, or if my pretensions are not considered very high, as a Poem." It contains sublime thoughts. It upholds the nebular hypothesis of Laplace, has a presentiment of Darwinism, and besides the law of rhythm, sets forth the evolution of Herbert Spencer, from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous, and back again.

The royal stag pursued so long, felt his end near. He was now to be face to face with the great enigma. Was it a relief to his mind to think he had discovered in a new atomic theory the secret of nature, and seen the hand of the Great Unknown? As we rise from a perusal of his works and his life we cannot help feeling with him that

"All that we see or seem,
Is but a dream within a dream."

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAWALA.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GREAT BRITAIN AND GAMBIA.

NEW AGREEMENT.

LONDON, AUG. 13.

Reuter learns that an important agreement has been concluded by the Government between Gambia and a powerful chief, whereby both banks of the Gambia to the Anglo French Frontier are now British, thus precluding the possibility of the establishment of a French post.

THE LATE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

THE FUNERAL AT POTSDAM.

Their British and German Majesties attended the funeral service at Potsdam, which in accordance with the wish of the deceased Empress, was of the simplest nature, only the members of the family and the principal civil and military authorities attended.

The cortege was formed at the station and proceeded to the mausoleum headed by troops.

The Emperor William and King Edward followed the hearse.

BAUSDA.

The sorrowful news of the death of the good Empress Frederick of Germany, having been received here, H. H. the Raja Saheb of Bansda State ordered all the offices and schools to be kept closed on the 9th instant.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ROYAL TOUR.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall have arrived at Pietermaritzberg.

THE CHINA PROTOCOL.

In view of Great Britain's objections to the composition of the proposed International Commission to fix the specific customs duties the Ministers at Peking have agreed to omit the clause in the Protocol regarding the same. The Protocol is now practically ready for signature.

MOVEMENTS OF THE KING.

The King and Queen of England are at Homburg.

THE TEA TRADE.

The attempt made by a ring to boycott the public tea sales has failed.

19,000 packages of Ceylon tea were sold publicly yesterday at spleadid prices, and 25,000 packages of Indian on Monday. Only 11,000 are offered for to morrow's secret sale.

THE HANSHABI EXPEDITION.

Lord Hardwicke, in the Lords, last night, explained the expedition from Aden into the Hanshabi's country, and said the serious attention of the Porte had been called to the improper conduct of the Turkish troops.

The "Daily News" describes the explanation as clear and frank, and wholly satisfactory, and says that the Turks are undoubtedly interlopers.

THE N.-W.-P. CHIEF JUSTICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 14.

Mr. Justice Stanley leaves to-morrow night for Allahabad, to take up his duties as Chief Justice there.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

Mr. R. T. Green, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, goes on two months' leave at the end of this month. Mr. A. E. Silk will officiate in his absence.

THE TEA MARKET.

The Tea Markets Expansion Committee continues to receive support. A further lot of 18,000 pounds of tea has been promised during the last few days.

CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO REGATTA.

The Calcutta Rowing Club is unable to send a crew to Colombo after all.

ANOTHER FRONTIER OUTRAGE.

SIMLA, AUG. 14.

Two Khyber Rifles sowars proceeding on duty to Peshawar on the night of the 8th instant, were fired at by some four men within a mile of the Circular Road. One was wounded and has since died. The other escaped and gave an alarm at Harisingh post but his assailants got away.

THE BENGAL COMMAND.

Major-General McLeod has assumed command of the Bengal Forces, vice Sir George Luck, who has left for home on three months' leave.

Colonel Lawford officiates as Colonel on the Staff, Rangoon, vice Colonel Howlett on leave.

DEATH OF GENERAL J. A. MCNEALE.

Lieut.-Colonel J. A. McNeale, General List, Infantry, died at Gulmarg in Kashmir yesterday.

DEATH FROM ENTERIC.

POONA, AUG. 14.

Second Lieutenant Harrison, Shropshire Light Infantry, died at the Station Hospital, Wanouri, this morning of enteric fever. He was admitted in hospital on the 27th of last month suffering from fever. Later on it developed into enteric. He only joined the service on the 18th May last year.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUG. 14

It has been decided to locate two of the new Mounted Infantry Schools at Sialkot and Fatehgarh instead of Rawalpindi and Lucknow. The five centres will now be Sialkot, Umballa, Fatehgarh, Bangalore and Poona.

As at present arranged the annual proclamation parade will continue to be held on the first of January in India.

The only late news of interest which has reached Aden from the Audarija force is that the condition of the wounded is satisfactory.

Major-General Hill having made over charge of the Derajat District, reached Simla on Monday. He takes up the appointment of Inspector-General of Volunteers forthwith.

Colonel Clery Hill, Inspector of Gymnasia in India, makes the following tour of inspection this month:—Kasauli, 14th; Subathu, 15th; Dagshai, 16th; Solon, 17th-18th; Jutogh, 19th; Simla, 20th-24th; Poona 27th.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Baron Nordenskiold.

Baron Adolf Erik Nordenskiold, the Swedish naturalist and explorer, was born in Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, Nov. 18, 1832. Descended from a Swedish family long eminent in scientific pursuits, he had his inherent tastes developed alike by his surroundings at his home at Frugard, which contained an extensive mineral and natural history collection, and by his journeys with his father, Nils Gustaf, who was chief of the Finland Mining Department. Thus the lad cared more for practical than for theoretical learning when he first went to the Gymnasium at Borgo, and on entering the University of Helsingfors in 1849 devoted himself almost entirely to scientific studies, spending his vacations in excursions to the rich mineral localities of Finland. He soon became eminent in this particular branch of science, and was nominated to several appointments, but he unluckily incurred the suspicion of the Russian authorities by participation in various students' meetings, and time after time lost his appointments, and was obliged to leave the country. Indeed at last, for some years, he was unable to obtain a passport to return to Finland. He therefore settled in Sweden, and in 1858 first entered on his Arctic travels by accompanying Torell to Spitzbergen. On his return to Stockholm, Nordenskiold was nominated Director of the Mineralogical Department of the various geographical and scientific researches, and for making a preliminary reconnoitring for the measurement of an arc of the meridian.

The work was not taen finished, and accordingly, three years later, Nordenskiold headed an expedition which successfully completed the reconnoitring, and mapped the southern part of Spitzbergen. The explorers, however, met with some shipwrecked walrus hunters, and were obliged to return, their provisions being inadequate to maintain so large an addition to the party. Thus disappointed, Nordenskiold now endeavoured to organise a fresh expedition, and he eventually started in 1868 in the Government steamer Sofia, which managed to attain the high latitude of 81° 42'—a latitude exceeded only by Hall's American and Parry's and Nares's British Arctic Expeditions, and never exceeded by a sailing vessel in the old hemisphere. This success convinced Nordenskiold that he could reach a much higher latitude by wintering in Spitzbergen and utilising sledges. Accordingly, after an interval—during which he sat in the Swedish Diet, and travelled in Greenland to ascertain the respective values of dogs and reindeer as beasts of burden for sledge journeys—Nordenskiold sailed in 1872 to Spitzbergen in the Polhem accompanied by two tenders. He made during this voyage the first serious attempt to penetrate on the inland ice the interior, and discovered at Ovifak the largest known blocks of native iron, and brought home collections of fossil plants of importance to the history of climatology during former geological epochs. The winter was unusually early, and the ice sent in the tenders, which were to have returned home, thereby straitening the provisions through extra mouths; the reindeer were lost, and the men suffered greatly from scurvy. Nevertheless Nordenskiold and Lieutenant Palander successfully surveyed part of North-East Land, and in the following July the vessels were extricated from their winter quarters, Mussel Bay, on the north coast of Spitzbergen, and returned home richly laden with important scientific collections. Nordenskiold now turned his attention to Siberian exploration, and in 1875 sailed through the Kara Sea to the Yenissei, and ascended the river in a small boat, returning home overland. It was the first time that any ship had succeeded in penetrating from the Atlantic to the great Siberian rivers.

He introduced in the following year, after a flying visit to the Philadelphia Exhibition, the first merchandise by sea to Siberia, returning in the autumn with his steamer via Kara Sea and Matotschkin Sound. These experiences gave Nordenskiold a reasonable hope of accomplishing the North-East Passage. The King of Sweden, Mr. Oscar Dickson, and Mr. Sibirnakoff at once lent their aid to the project and in July 1878, Professor Nordenskiold started in the Vega. She was the first vessel to double the most northern point of the Old World, Cape Tchelyuskin; she wintered near Behring's Straits; and once more free in July, 1879, reached Japan on Sept. 2. On his arrival in Europe Nordenskiold was enthusiastically welcomed, and was loaded with honours. He was created a Baron (April 1880) and appointed a Commander of the Nordstjerne Order (order of North Star). In 1883 Nordenskiold made his second voyage to the interior of Greenland and succeeded in penetrating with a ship through the dangerous ice-barrier along the east coast of that country south of the polar circle, a feat in vain attempted during 300 years by different arctic expeditions. He was the author of numerous scientific works and pamphlets.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA VERSUS BOMBAY HINDUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 14.

This match was not played to-day, owing to showers of rain, and if it rains again to-night the match will be abandoned.

MAJOR BODE.

Major Bode, Royal Scots, who was acting for a short time for Lieutenant-Colonel Hillard, Assistant Quartermaster-General, was seized with a fit suddenly in office yesterday. He had to be removed to the Wanowrie hospital, where he is under treatment.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF MRS. MCLACHLAN.

Mrs. McLachlan, wife of Major McLachlan, Royal Scots, is lying seriously ill with enteric at the Sassoon Hospital.

PERSONATING A PUBLIC SERVANT.

A Mahomedan Pathan, named Nearnat Khan, has been arrested by the Havele Police for personating a public servant. The accused went to the villages of Vakad, Pimple and Koondhave, representing himself as the orderly of the Commanding Officer of Cavalry at Ghorpore. He made the Bunnias supply him with articles of food. The fraud was subsequently detected and accused was arrested. He will be placed shortly before a magistrate.

VICTORIA DIAMOND JUBILEE LEPER ASYLUM.

OPENING CEREMONY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, AUG. 14.

The opening ceremony of the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Leper Asylum was performed to day by Colonel Sealy, Political Agent, Kolhapur and S.M.C., at the request of His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja. The function went off with great eclat, and was largely attended by some of the Southern Maharatta country Chiefs, Feudatories, Sardars, and the principal officers of the State and ladies and gentlemen of the station. The proceedings were opened by the Diwan, who gave a brief account of the origin and progress of the movement. Colonel Sealy then made a short pithy speech which he wound up by observing that the excellent example set by His Highness will not be lost on the chiefs and other rulers in the Southern Mahratta country, and declared the Asylum open. His Highness then heartily thanked Colonel Sealy for the trouble and the proceedings terminated with the usual distribution of attar and pan. The asylum buildings are nicely situated on an extensive plot of ground three miles off from Kolhapur on the bank of the Panchaganga river. They have cost the state about thirty thousand rupees, and will accommodate about one hundred lepers.

THE ONE CRORE LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 14.

The following is the result of the allotment of the one crore loan advertised in the "Gazette of India Extraordinary" of the 13th ultimo. The aggregate amount of tenders was Rs. 5,45,58,130, the minimum rate of accepted tenders 97-4; tenders at that rate received 16-8995 per cent. total amount of accepted tenders Rs. 1,00,00,000; the total amount to be received by Government is Rs. 97,30,450. The average rate at which the loan is issued is 97-4-10.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE "STATESMAN."

PLAINT REJECTED.

At the High Court, to-day, Mr. Justice Sale rejected the plaint filed by Mrs. Maudea against the "Statesman" on the ground that it was improperly prepared and contained a large amount of extraneous matter.

A WOMAN MURDERED BY A POLICE CONSTABLE.

POONA, AUG. 14.

Police Constable Rama Mahadu Kadam, who stands charged with murdering the woman named Chevda, has concluded his trial before the City Magistrate. In his statement he said he was on very intimate terms with the deceased woman a few days previous to the murder. He suspected her of intrigue with another man and this made him jealous. On the night of the 7th he took the woman out from her house to one nearby. About eleven o'clock she asked him to go home, which he refused to allow her to do. The woman fell asleep about three in the morning, when he took a stone lying by and dashed it on her head and left the room. He was subsequently arrested by a Head Constable. The Magistrate in consideration of the evidence, committed the accused to the Sessions to stand his trial.

THE THREE AND HALF PER CENT. LOAN OF 1901-2.

THE following is the result of the allotment of the one crore loan advertised in the "Gazette of India" Extraordinary of 13th July:—

	Rs.
Aggregate amount of Tenders	5,45,58,130
Minimum rate of accepted Tenders	97-4
Tenders at that rate received per cent.	1,08,995
Total amount of accepted Tenders	1,00,0000
Total amount to be received by Government	97,30,453
Average rate at which Loan is issued	97-4-10

The following is a list of persons whose Tenders are accepted:—

Bank of Bombay.
Dinshaw M. Mapia.
Eick, F. W.
King, King and Co.
National Bank of India.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon at the Corporation Hall, Mr. T. W. Caffe presiding. There were present: Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. G. Lund, the Honble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla, Dr. Ismail Jaumaomed, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Mr. S.D. Khotle, Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram and Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Wadia, the Secretary.

QUALITY OF WATER IN THE LAKES.

The Committee considered the following report of Dr. Copley, the Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division, on the Bombay Water-supply for the month of July last:—

There has been an improvement in the quality of all the waters as compared with the state of the water in the preceding months. This improvement is especially marked in the Tulsi water, the sample of water taken from the inlet channel to the Malabar Hill Reservoir being free from smell and having only a faint yellow colour. This improvement has been due to the heavy rain during the past few weeks. The improvement in the water is shown not only by the alteration in the physical appearances, but also by the results of both the chemical and bacteriological examination of the waters. There is a small increase in the number of bacteria per c.c. in the Tansa water, but this is to be expected, as the Tansa Lake is a much larger body of water than the other lake that the full effect of the dilution of the rains is not produced in this lake so rapidly as in the Vehar and Tulsi Lakes. The water from Tulsi Lake itself was slightly muddy in appearance and only contained a trace of free ammonia, while the sample taken from the inlet channel to the Malabar Hill Reservoir after the water had passed through the main had some yellow colour, and contained .212 parts of free ammonia per million. During its passage along the main from the Tulsi Lake to the Reservoirs at Malabar Hill the water had deteriorated in quality, and was not so pure as it was in the lake itself.

Dr. Dadachanji remarked that the principal question was, how was it that rain water purified the stagnant water in the lakes. The rain water was charged with a large quantity of oxygen, which oxygenated or aerated the water and thus purified it to a certain extent. The best way of purifying the supply was to oxygenate the water, particularly during the hot weather. Regarding the analysis of the water, Dr. Dadachanji said that the rate of filtration should be slow, because if a large quantity of water was allowed to pass through the filters they would be blocked up and cooked. European scientists had given their opinion that filtration should be at a reduced rate and means of increased filtration should be provided.

The report was recorded,

TRAMWAY TROUBLES.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered:—"With reference to the Corporation Resolution No. 223, of the 11th April 1901 I have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an advance of Rs. 15,000 to meet the expenditure already incurred and to be incurred in connection with the suit filed by the Tramway Company. The amount can be defrayed from surplus cash balance. It was resolved to send the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation to sanction the amount.

RIGHT OF UTILIZING BLOOD.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—I the have honour to state that in response to the invitation of tenders for the right of utilizing the blood produced in the Bandra Slaughter-houses for a period of three years from the 1st September, 1901, to 31st August, 1904, two tenders have been received, and they were out as follows:—

1. Messrs. Croft, Mody and Co, at.....Rs. 450 per year
2. Mr. Kalkhusuru Dosabhoy Framji at.....415 do

As the offer of Messrs. Croft Mody and Company is the higher of the two, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to its acceptance.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Kalkhusuru Dossabhoy Framji, which was received only that morning, and in which he stated that he had held the contract since 1899, which was renewed to him from time to time. During the twelve years that he held the contract he had given no cause for complaint, and he took great trouble for the careful preparation of the blood without causing the least nuisance within the precincts of the slaughter-house. During the recent years of plague he had worked the contract at some loss, only in the hope of better prospects in the future. If the Committee thought that he ought not to be given the contract unless he offered to pay the highest sum tendered, he would be prepared to do so, as he did not wish to sever his connection with the business with which he had been connected so long.

Mr. S. D. Knote proposed that under the special circumstances mentioned in the letter, Mr. Kalkhusru's tender be accepted at the highest rate.

Mr. Wadia seconded the motion.

Mr. James Macdonald moved an amendment that as recommended by the Commissioner, the tender of Messrs. Croft, Mody & Co. be accepted.

Mr. Gell seconded the amendment, which on being put to the vote was lost.

Mr. Haji Yusuf moved another amendment to the effect that as sufficient publicity was not given, fresh tenders should be invited.

Dr. Dadachanji seconded the amendment, which was carried by a majority.

The Committee, after transacting some other business, adjourned.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

REGENERATION OF THE SPECIES.

ANOTHER TALK WITH FELIX FAURE.

PARIS, JULY 26.

One of the most trying periods of heat ever remembered has come to an end. Telegrams stated that showers had fallen at Havre, but not a sign of coming rain could be seen in Paris until six o'clock this afternoon, when a huge cloud like a black curtain came looming up from the west. Then a few drops of rain fell, which, however, dried up the next minute. Suddenly, about seven o'clock, a thunderstorm burst and raged for an hour and a half. Lightning flashed continually in every direction. Many streets were under water, and it looked as if we were going to have a cloudburst. Then the storm left us and the stary shone. The weather this evening is beautifully fresh, though still feeling a little unsettled and stormy.

The Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Doudeauville is a party in a curious civil suit. In 1827 a La Rochefoucauld-Doudeauville presented the Nuns of Nazareth with an estate in a suburb of Lyons, on condition that the Nuns of that Order should recite prayers every morning and for all time in a chapel of the estate, which was the family's burial place, and that they should have masses said on Sundays and festivals in that chapel. In 1895 the Congregation, a very wealthy one, was called upon to pay £400 mainmorte tax like many other Orders. It defied the law, and the Revenue officers decided to sell the Lyons Estate. The sale was about to take place when the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Doudeauville appeared. He urged that as the Inland Revenue had announced its intention of selling the estate, which was owned by the Nazareth Nuns only on condition of performing certain services, the gift was cancelled, and the estate came back to him. The Inland Revenue pleaded that the action was taken in the wrong Court, and this was the view the civil tribunal of Lyons took.

The Municipal Council has refused to pay any longer for the police protection of the President of the Republic, hitherto defrayed by the taxpayers, on the ground that this is an item of national, and not municipal, expenditure. Probably the Government has been informed by its legal advisers—that is if M. Waldeck-Rousseau needs an adviser in matters of law—that the Municipality's contention is well founded, for it has withdrawn the municipal police from the Elysee, and sent there instead a staff of detectives belonging to the Sureté Generale, a section under the Ministry of the Interior. The older members of the Elysee police staff, unwilling to sever their connection with the Elysee, have resigned their municipal appointment and joined the new force.

The cost of protecting the President is £2,700 a year. Twelve detectives, styled by courtesy inspectors, are employed for this purpose. Their office is under the gateway of the Elysee, on the Faubourg-Saint-Honore, and they take their orders from the President's civil secretary. The brigade has no easy task. It accompanies the President on all his travels, and at least a couple of detectives shadow him on his morning walks to the Bois de Boulogne. M. Casimir-Perier could never bear this police surveillance, and more than once he gave his detectives the slip, much to the annoyance of the Prefet de Police. M. Felix Faure looked upon them as most useful and deserving men. President Loubet thinks they are a necessary evil.

Giants of both sexes all over the world are offering themselves as competitors in the contest organized under the will of the late Count de St. Leon for the prize of £4,000 which is to be offered to the best physically fitted to bring about the physical regeneration of the human race. Several British and German competitors have sent in their names and qualifications, with an inquiry whether they will be allowed to take part in the contest. Nothing is said in the will as to the nationality of the competitors, but there are so many entries from persons of French origin that it is improbable that the prize will go to any foreign prodigy. The would-be regenerators of the race are mostly country folk, and some of the letters sent in with particulars of the competitors' especial qualifications are couched in the most innocent and straightforward language. Several of the men are French soldiers and gendarmes, one is a non-commissioned officer, the son of a Paris doctor, and all claim to be over seven feet in height, broad and robust in proportion. None of the competitors admit to a single day's illness, and one man claims to be an "absolutely perfect mode of manly vigour and physique."

Admiral Pottier, in command of the French naval forces in the Far East, has sent to the Minister of Marine two terra cotta statuettes of Chinese make, representing French soldiers holding Chinese babies in their arms. In a letter to a friend Admiral Pottier writes that the Chinese are quick to discover the good points and foibles of foreigners. The Chinese author of the terra cotta statuettes, wishing to characterise the French soldier, represented him holding a Chinese baby in his arms. "I thought this was a telling reply to the charges of brutality and cruelty against our soldiers, and for this reason I have taken the liberty of sending two copies to the Admiralty." Unfortunately for Admiral Pottier's feelings, the charges of brutality are supported by too large a mass of evidence to be disproved so easily. The truth is probably that in the looting of Chinese towns acts of kindness were conspicuous besides acts of brutality, but as far as the victims are concerned the former are not a set-off against the latter.

It seems likely that before long Marseilles may have a portion of its docks marked off as a free port, following the lead of Hamburg and Copenhagen, where the free ports, by providing facilities for transit and re-export have contributed materially to the prosperity of those places. The movement in favour of the free port has strong local support, the Consul-General and the Municipality have long since passed resolutions in its favour. The Trade Defence League of Marseilles has followed suit, and now the Local Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to see how the legal difficulties can be overcome. It is pointed out that the precincts of the Paris Exhibition were made a bonded warehouse by a decree signed by the President of the Republic, and the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce hopes that another decree might establish a free port at Marseilles, thus saving the expense and delay of going before Parliament. The two cases are not perhaps on all fours. A free port where manufacturing operations may be carried on is rather more than a storehouse. Still, if the Government sees no difficulty in submitting the decree suggested to M. Loubet, Marseilles will probably see none either.

Several monks who have been interviewed all state that they were really asked, as the "Libre Parole" says to call on Madame Dreyfus-Gonzales. This lady is herself a devout Catholic, and not a Jewess, as was stated. She had the privilege of being received several times by the Pope. One of the monks received an invitation for the meeting through a priest with whom he was acquainted. He went because he had heard that Madame Dreyfus-Gonzales had great influence over the mind of M. Waldeck-Rousseau. The monks were received separately by the lady of the house, and, in fact, appointments had been given to them at intervals of half-an hour. She said that M. Waldeck-Rousseau was by no means, as people believed, an enemy of Monastic Orders—far from it. But he acted under the stress of political necessities. She then put forward that somewhat eccentric proposal that the monks should do away with existing Orders and form one White and one Black Order. The monk in question replied that he thought this stratagem beneath the dignity of the Church, but she stuck to her idea. The monk remarked that the gates of hell will not prevail against the Church, which will be saved without the help of Madame Dreyfus Gonzales and in spite of M. Waldeck-Rousseau.

Prince Laforge de Vitanval, "Grand Master of the Order of Knighthood of St. Leo," is hardly treated by the Law Courts. So a few weeks ago he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for swindling that is to say for selling orders of Knighthood of St. Leo. The Public Prosecutor and the Prince having both appealed, the case came on in the Court of Appeal. This sentence was raised to six months' imprisonment. It is being contended in some quarters that, though young Laforge is no doubt an adventurer, he has been harmless. He sold his decorations—this is not disputed—for what they were worth. He was careful to tell all his Knights that the Prince had as yet no principality, but as soon as they supplied him with funds he would purchase an island—50 acres would do—and set up a Court. As regards his title, M. Laforge is every bit as much a Prince as M. Keller, Deputy for Belfort for instance, is a Count, both having received their titles from the Pope. The old nobility, though devoutly Catholic, laugh at Papal titles of nobility which are not recognised in the Faubourg Saint Germain. The "Prince de Vitanval" never paid the Chancery dues to the Vatican, amounting to £1,000, but that does not invalidate his title.

A man who is married under a settlement may not appropriate his wife's portion, but under French law he can reinvest it. For instance, if the wife should own a house worth £10,000 the husband may, even without his wife's consent, sell that house in order to purchase another house worth the same. Hear the opportunity of roguish husbands comes in, and a class of dishonest notaries thrive upon bogus reinvestment sales. The trick consists in buying a real estate at a fancy price, there being collusion between the seller, the purchaser, and the notary. Our old friend Esterhazy, the protege of the General Staff, defended his wife by means of this trick. His wife, who recently obtained a divorce, brought an action against her former husband, a notary, and a property owner to cancel a deed of conveyance signed on her behalf by Major Esterhazy, it being proved that a bribe of £600 had been paid for the transaction. The Civil Tribunal cancelled the sale, and sentenced defendants jointly to pay Madame Esterhazy a sum of £2,800, the price paid for a house worth, of course, much less.

The late President Faure's fireside talk as recounted by "Saint-Simon" in the "Figaro" turns on the Schnaebele affair. It will be well remembered that Schnaebele, a French police commissary, was arrested fifteen years ago by German detectives on the Franco-German frontier, and that this incident created quite a war scare in Europe at the time. During Felix Faure's Presidency, the writer in the "Figaro" having called at the Elysee just as the German Ambassador was going out, the President remarked that Count von Munster was a bluff and hearty old German. This was a very incorrect description, the Count being really as much of an Englishman as a German, but Faure's cosmopolitan education was too rudimentary for him to judge. He went on to say, however, that one could get on with Count von Munster because he was a man of good faith. In the Schnaebele affair he behaved splendidly. He dared to stand up against Bismarck, and he rendered signal service to the cause of peace. Another German gave the French Government very useful information, viz., Count Henckel von Donnersmark, the husband of the famous French beauty, Madame de Paiva.

President Faure knew all about the Schnaebele incident, because at the time he was intimate with the French statesmen in office. "The news of Schnaebele's arrest on the frontier by the German police was," he said, "known in Paris the same evening between ten and eleven o'clock. There was a rush to Government and newspaper offices for news, but no news was to be had beyond the bare fact of the arrest by Gautsch. Why and what for? It seemed to have been a plant by Bismarck, and Frenchmen were inclined to believe it was some criminal provocation on his part. There was a crowd of inquirers at the 'Republique Francaise' newspaper. That newspaper office was still a place of call for old Gambettists become Ferryists, and gave the watchword to the party in office. Many officials, in order to win its favour, supplied it with paragraphs which were sometimes unpleasant for their own Ministers. Without being quite what it was in Gambetta's time it was still an influential paper. M. Reinach, the editor, who had no private information on the Schnaebele incident, suddenly begged us to leave the office for a moment, as a caller wished to speak to him privately. This visitor was Count Henckel von Donnersmark, who had come as if in quest of news. M. Reinach asked him whether Bismarck was laying a trap for France. Did he want war? The Count replied: 'I do not believe it for a moment. I left Berlin yesterday, and the night before I dined with Bismarck. He gave me a few personal commissions for Paris. Nothing in his language or manner leads me to suspect he was prepared for the incident. My opinion is that it is an unfortunate accident. Bismarck would have certainly kept me back in Berlin if he had really been on the point of provoking a war. You may be sure there was no trap. I have no official authority for saying so, but I am morally sure of it.' This statement was immediately repeated to President Grevy, and perhaps to M. Goblet, he Prime Minister, and M. Flourens, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Count Henckel was popular among Gambetta's friends, and was trusted as a gentleman. He was Governor of Lorraine during the war, and ruled with great forbearance. After the war he came back to Paris, and President Taiers used him several times as a private negotiator with Bismarck or Manteuffel. Everybody felt sure Count Henckel was speaking in good faith. His statement showed that every thing could be settled provided some sort of satisfaction was given by Germany. Unfortunately, Count von Munster was away on a holiday, and Flourens had been but three months at the Foreign Office."

M. Faure then, coming back to the hobby he rode in every conversation, viz., that a President should be allowed to be a mild autocrat, continued: "Fortunately, President Grevy was there. He was really the head of the French Government throughout that crisis. He acted, and, in acting, he did his duty. He restored confidence. The Ministers did not wish for war, but they thought Bismarck was bent on declaring it. General Boulanger proposed at a Cabinet Council military measures which would have been perhaps too sensational. Old Father Grevy (sic) went up with him to a window, and, taking both his hands, tried to soothe him. Keep your temper, my dear General. We are all just as indignant as you may be, but there is nothing irreparable in all this. Let us make ready, but let not your preparations look like threat.' The counsels of wisdom prevailed, and negotiations were begun." M. Faure remarks that Bismarck showed, as usual, the most sour and pettifogging disposition. The French maintained that Schnaebele was arrested in France. Bismarck sided with Gautsch and said it took place on German territory. Experts were appointed who began debating on inches. These quibbles were exasperating opinion and perhaps things would have gone badly but for the finding of Gautsch's letter in which he invited Schnaebele to meet him. Father Grevy sent this letter to the Ambassador at Berlin with instructions to grant, for sake of argument, that the arrest might have taken place on German soil but to plead the ambush theory. Hereupon the Ambassador, having received this letter wondered how he would use it. He found Bismarck so ill-disposed that he did not know how he would take the letter which was such a strong piece of evidence favour of the French view. The Ambassador was afraid of a rebuff from Bismarck which would have been another offence to France. To ask an audience of the Emperor William was to lay himself open to a repetition of the Ems incident.

Herbette was in this quandary when Count von Munster called on him. He remarked that he was taking a step not in accordance with diplomatic usage. A German Ambassador to France had no authority to negotiate with a French Ambassador to Germany, but he desired peace ardently. Could he convey any personal message to the Emperor. Herbette showed him Gautsch's letter. "Lend it to me," said Count von Munster, "I will bring it back this afternoon." How are you going to use it?" "I will show it first to Bismarck, and then to the Emperor." It appears that at the mention of the name of Bismarck Herbette felt uneasy. He was afraid that the Chancellor might steal or tamper with Gautsch's letter. He offered to give a copy, but Count von Munster insisted on having the original. Bismarck asked Count von Munster why Herbette did not transact his own business personally. The Emperor was open to argument. He read the letter, and remarked, "So that man was an envoy. If we do not release him, nobody will ever send an envoy to a Prussian camp. He must be released. I will give orders to that effect, and you may say so to M. Herbette." A few hours later Bismarck ordered M. aeb Schnaele's release.

BOMBAY TRADE WITH THE NORTH-WEST.

LETTER FROM THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE following letter on the above subject has been addressed by the Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Railways) Bombay:—

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay, 31st July, 1901.

SIR—Under the instructions of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce I have the honour to beg that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to take into consideration the very serious impediments to Bombay trade with the North-West, offered by the failure or refusal of the Railways in that region not directly connected with this port to furnish rolling-stock for the carriage of goods destined for this side of India. The trouble is not a new one, and regulations designed to obviate it have been in existence for years; but the fact that these regulations have continued for so long a period to be set aside by the Companies to which they apply is precisely what induces my Committee to address you.

2. Bombay is the natural outlet of large tracts of country in which these disabilities are maintained in force. This statement is not based on mere theory for on any abstract deduction from the map, though these palpably confirm it. It is founded on that which is the only reliable basis of conclusion in commercial matters; the fact that traders in the districts referred to prefer to send their goods to Bombay. It must be the object of all communications to enable trade to flow freely in its natural channels; and it is obviously the function of any administration charged with the control of national communications to see that no artificial barrier is opposed with the object of diverting it from that which it has found to be the line of least resistance. To permit such artificial obstruction is not only to countenance an injustice to a particular port and a particular group of merchants. It is also to sanction absolute waste to the whole community by the forcible displacement of commerce and its subjection to unnecessary charges and inconvenience for the sole behoof of those Railways that systematically set at nought certain of the rules prescribed for the performance of their functions.

3. Under the Railway Act, No. IX of 1890, the duties of Railway Administrations to arrange for receiving and forwarding traffic without unreasonable delay and without partiality are defined. In clause 42 of that Act the general conditions upon which Railway Administrations shall receive and forward all descriptions of traffic, without subjecting any particular persons or Railway administration to undue disabilities in any respect whatsoever, are detailed. Those general conditions include the provisions that—

(a) No obstructions shall be offered to the public desirous of using such Railways as a continuous line of communication.

(b) The facilities to be afforded shall include the due and reasonable receiving, forwarding and delivering of through traffic by every Railway Administration, at the request of any other Railway Administration. These provisions are, it is understood, amplified and more precisely defined in the Conference Regulations in such a manner as to leave no room for doubt that it is the duty of the Railways upon which traffic originates to provide wagons for that traffic irrespective of its destination. The said Regulations include arrangements for the interchange of stock, framed with the object of enabling the forwarding Railway to meet its obligations in respect of through traffic without suffering undue hardship in consequence of the absence of its stock on Foreign Railways. Under these circumstances the Committee are of opinion that if traffic for one part is provided by a particular Railway Administration with wagons to the detriment of traffic for another port, the action of that Railway Administration constitutes undue preference under the Railway Act.

4. That the Railways in the North of India do systematically ignore the regulations cited, with the purpose and with the effect of denying to the trade of that region access to that channel which it prefers, has, my Committee believe, been for years a matter of common knowledge; and in fact they find it difficult to suppose that the fact is unknown to the Department of Government charged with the supervision of such matters. But the Members desire that no room should be left for a supposition that they acquiesce in a condition which deranges and embarrasses their business increasingly. The effect of the practice complained of is that at the busiest time of the year, when every nerve has to be strained to carry out commercial obligations, a state of dead-lock is induced and goods booked for Bombay at stations on the N.-W. and E. I. Railways are stopped for weeks with the single alternative of diversion to Calcutta or Karachi.

5. Before addressing Government, the Committee have made enquiries concerning specific instances of obstruction which have occurred during this season; and, without troubling Government with the details of the evidence, they may say that it was such as to leave no doubt—where, it must be said, none existed before—as to the common neglect of the regulation cited, by the E. I. Railway on the sections between Jubbulpore and Allahabad and between Kanpur and Etawah, by the N. W. Railway, north of Ghaziabad and by the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway beyond Lucknow and Allyghur.

6. That there may be no doubt as to the deficiency of goodwill in the matter, the Committee desire to cite only one typical case. During May and the first half of June, when the obstruction of Bombay traffic on the E. I. Line was severe, and large quantities of goods for this port were lying at the stations on that Railway for want of wagons, which the Company professed themselves unable to supply, such a substantial quantity of rolling-stock as would have gone far to relieve the tension, if placed where required, was thrown into Cawnpore where it was known that the Railway having direct communication with Bombay was in a position to deal with all the traffic offered. Not only was Bombay trade denied the use of that stock to which it was under the existing regulation entitled, but that stock was actually used to compete with and embarrass it in another quarter.

7. The experience on the Punjab Railways has been of the same nature; and both there and in Oudh goods for Bombay have been detained throughout a long series of weeks. On the N.-W. Railway in particular the obstruction, so far as Bombay was concerned, was at times almost absolute; and when one of the Bombay Railways offered to send up wagons to bring down the goods delayed, their action bade fair to be frustrated by that of the intermediate Railway, which claimed to stop and make use of any wagons despatched to the Punjab Railway over their system. In one case this was actually done. The period during which it was in defiance of regulations, made necessary for the Bombay Railways to send up their own rolling-stock to get at the goods lying at stations on foreign lines was not a short one; and the Committee are informed that between 18th May and the 2nd July the G. I. P. Railway alone supplied no less than 930 wagons in this way.

8. In the face of such a state of matters my Committee conceive that they would be abrogating their first duty if they remained passive; and they accordingly direct me to beg respectfully that the Local Government will use its best endeavours to have a stop put to the abuses in question. In their view, alternative courses are open. Either (a) the existing regulation should be enforced, or (b) the Railways leading to Bombay should simply be given running powers over the E. I. Railway system from Jubbulpore to Allahabad, over the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and over the Punjab Railways as far as Saharanpur. The former of these two alternatives is no doubt technically the more legitimate but in view of the many difficulties attending its effective prosecution, my Committee believe that the Government would find the extension of running powers to afford the better remedy.—I have &c.,

WILLIAM GREAVES, Chairman.
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The following team will represent the Telegraph in a football match against the Oxford Regimental team this evening on the Cooperage. Kick off 5·15:—F. Peters, (Goal); A. Game and E. Game, (Backs); H. Stone, E. Perkins and A. Speechley, (Half-backs); W. Morley, G. Lawrence, W. Mason, J. Montgomery, and T. Johnston, (Forwards); F. Speechley and J. Mayne (Reserves).

THE ADA MAVEN COMPANY.

MISS ADA MAVEN'S Company will appear again at the Novelty Theatre this evening. On Tuesday night the troupe gave a

APPEAL AGAINST ENHANCED ASSESSMENT.

At the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, were engaged in hearing an appeal in the case of Dr. Dadoba Janardhan against the Collector of Bombay, from a decision of Mr. W. Webb, late acting Revenue Judge, Bombay, who, in October last, dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs. Mr. Ritvez-Carnac, with Mr. G. S. Rao, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the appellant. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the respondent.

The plaintiff's claim in the court below was that it may be declared that there is a right on the part of the plaintiff, in limitation of the right of Government, to hold his land, situate at the southern side of the French Bridge at Mathew Road, Girgaum, for ever on payment of assessment at the rate of nine pies per square yard per annum, and that Government have no right to enhance the said rate. That in any case the revision of assessment may be declared to be premature and may be set aside. That the defendant may be ordered to make full and complete discovery to the plaintiff of all the documents and papers including all Government resolutions, instructions, and rules in his possession or power in any way relating to the original assessment of the land and to the revision and enhancement of it notified by the defendant. The plaintiff said that the piece of land formerly consisted of three plots, which were conveyed to the plaintiff by the original purchaser, Mr. Janardhan Gopal, plaintiff's father, by an indenture of 15th October, 1869. Down to the year 1887, and for many years before, the three plots of land were held by the trustees of the Free Church of Scotland's Mission from the Secretary of State for India, and used by them for the purposes of a boarding school for native girls, the first plot being held under an absolute grant as a grant-in-aid of the said school, the second plot under a yearly tenancy at a nominal rent; and the third plot under a tenancy at sufferance, no rent being reserved in respect of it. The first plot was occupied by the school building and its appurtenances, and the second and the third plots were used as garden and playing grounds. In 1879 the trustees of the Mission, finding that the locality had become unsuitable for the purpose of the school, commenced negotiations with Government with the view of transferring the school to some more suitable locality; and for that purpose, sought the permission of Government to sell the three plots of land, with the building thereon, undertaking to devote the proceeds of such sale to the building of other premises to be devoted to the same purpose, and to be subject to a similar lien in favour of Government as that which had been imposed on the premises in question. Government having sanctioned the project, attempts were made to find a purchaser for the premises, but without success, mainly owing to the tenure of the second and third plots not being freehold. Negotiations took place between the Government and the trustees, and the two plots were made freehold. Thereafter by an indenture of 20th December 1887, the Secretary of State conveyed, for the sum of Rs. 2,383, all the reversion and estate, right, title and interest of Government in the two plots absolutely to the school trustees. Previous to this indenture the trustees had, with the knowledge and consent of Government, contracted with plaintiff's father for the absolute sale of the three plots for the sum of Rs. 33,000. By the terms of the agreement of purchase, the purchaser had stipulated that he should be given a freehold tenure, or at least one subject only to a nominal overment tax. Government, however, were unwilling to reserve merely a nominal assessment, and decided that such sale and conveyance should be subject to the payment of the assessment at the rate then laid down by Government for such lands. This rate, which was not then specifically mentioned by Government, was, as the parties understood, only six pies per square yard, which, on the whole of the piece of land, would have amounted to Rs. 9 per annum; and the purchaser, acting under that impression, expressed his willingness to accept the said decision of Government. The then Collector, however, informed the purchaser that the land would be assessed at nine pies per square yard; and the purchaser, in order to complete the purchase, accepted this last-mentioned rate, although the assessment at that rate came to Rs. 144-0-9 instead of Rs. 96-0-0 per annum. On the faith of the understanding that assessment at the rate so fixed, and no more, would be charged by government, the purchaser completed the purchase, and the assessment had been since paid. Plaintiff was, however, in August 1899 served with a notice from the Collector, intimating that he had fixed the assessment on the premises at the rate of six annas six pies per square yard, the same to come into force on 1st October 1899. The plaintiff said that if the said assessment was upheld, the effect of it would be to reduce the selling value of the property by fully Rs. 30,000. Plaintiff said that the revision and enhancement of assessment were in breach of the agreement and understanding referred to and that in any case Government by their conduct aforesaid were estopped from claiming any right to enhance the assessment once so fixed.

Mr. W. Webb, by his judment in the case, found all the issues in the defendant's favour and dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs. He held that the deed of conveyance to Mr. Janardhana Gopal was barred of any special fixity of rate, and it was worthy of note that he made no attempt to have the specific rate embodied in the deed. With respect to the issue whether the revision of the assessment was not premature, no evidence had been offered, and there was, therefore, nothing to show that such was the case. There was nothing illegal in the enhancement of the assessment by the Collector of the plaintiff's property.

Against the above decision, it was argued on behalf of the appellant that the Revenue Judge (Mr. Webb) was in error in holding that the notice of 24th August, 1899, sent by the Collector to the plaintiffs purporting to increase the assessment for revenue on his land from nine pies to six annas and six pies per square yard, was issued under the orders or with the authority of Government. He further erred in holding that the resolution of Government, passed on the 6th January 1900, could have the effect of rendering legal and valid a notice issued by the Collector several months prior to such resolution; and he ought to have held that the Collector's notice of 24th August 1899, was illegal and inoperative so as to terminate any right or interest of the plaintiff in the land in dispute. It was competent to the Revenue Judge to enquire into the reasonableness, excessiveness, or premat ureness of the assessment fixed by the Collector, and to set aside, vary, or alter the same; and the Revenue Judge, it was contended should have gone into the merits of the plaintiff's case to ascertain if the assessment fixed was unreasonable, excessive, and premature as alleged. It was further urged that the Revenue judge ought to have held that Government by their conduct, representations, and acts in the years 1886-87, had led the plaintiff's father to believe that the land would be sold and conveyed to him subject to the payment of assessment at the fixed rate in perpetuity of nine pies per square yard; and that upon the faith of such conduct and representations, the plaintiff's father was induced to buy the property which he would not, otherwise have done. Consequently the Revenue Judge, it was argued, should have held that Government are now estopped from exercising their right, if any, to enhance the assessment, etc.

It was submitted for the defendant that Government were not parties to the negotiations between the plaintiff's father and the trustees of the Free Church of Scotland Mission. Government did not agree nor hold out any representations to the parties that the land would be assessed at a nominal assessment, and that such assessment should thereafter be maintained for ever. As a matter of fact, Government refused to agree that the land should be treated in any way different from other Government lands, which were liable from time to time to be assessed. Government never agreed that the trustees should be enabled to convey to the plaintiff's father an estate in fee simply free from Government assessment. The enhanced assessment was perfectly legal. It was further urged that, if Government were entitled to enhance the assessment, it was not competent to this court to interfere, but if the plaintiff felt himself aggrieved, his remedy was to petition the Government for a reduction of the assessment.

The Chief Justice intimated that, as the case was an important one, their lordships would take time to consider their judgment.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Caledonia, Captain R. H. Gordon, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

Buyer Mr A A	Lewis Mr M
Bozzi Mr	Lake Capt and Mrs
Chard Mr E J	Kempster Mr J
Chinnery Mr and Mrs	Mewinnie Major W J
Drew Mr M	Parry Mr W
French Mr	Rendell Mr and Mrs
Fuller Major and Mrs	Ryder Mrs
Graham Mr	Riddell Mr
Harding Mr C	Strain Mr J B
Hughes Mr and Mrs	Stuart Mr A E
Hancokins Mrs and child	Woodman Mr

Princess Hohenberg, nee Countess Sophie Chotek, morganatic wife of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Austrian heir-apparent, gave birth to her first child, a daughter, on July 24th. The event was not known in Vienna until the evening, having taken place at the Archduke's Bohemian castle of Konopischt. It may be supposed that the Princess, who is thirty-six, is disappointed that a son has not been born to her. Her marriage with the Archduke took place on July 1st last year.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mr. Shapurji Byramji Katrak presided at the fifteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders, which took place at the registered office of the company, No. 10, Sirdar's Gung, Tamarind Lane, Fort, yesterday, when the report of the directors, which ran as follows, was submitted:—

In presenting their report and the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1901, your directors have the pleasure to announce that the year's operation has resulted in a net profit of Rs. 24,837-6-2, which will be found satisfactory. This sum your directors propose to distribute as follows, viz., carry to the credit of last year's loss account Rs. 14,525-5-4, dividend at the rate of Rs. 4 per share free of income-tax Rs. 3,200-0-0, agent's commission Rs. 6,200-0-0, bonus to staff Rs. 500-0-0 carry to next year's account Rs. 212-0-10, total Rs. 24,637-6-2. Your directors regret that a disastrous and serious fire took place in the Company's factory at Khamgaum, in the busy part of the season, in April, and were it not for the very prompt action taken by the manager, Mr. Ardeshir Pestonjee, at the risk of his own life, the whole of the Company's valuable property would have been destroyed. The fire was soon brought under control; the damage done was, to the extent of Rs. 3,23-14-0 which sum has been duly recovered from the under-writers; the only regretable occurrence being the loss of several lives, and the official enquiry elicited the fact that this was purely accidental, for which no one was responsible. Your directors recommend that you will kindly accord your sanction for the payment of Rs. 200 out of the profits for distribution amongst the nearest relatives of those who were burnt to death, as the agents may deem advisible.

Your directors thought it advisable the interests of the Company to keep the ginning factory closed under amalgamation. The machinery in your factories is well taken care of, and is all in excellent working order. Two of your directors, Messrs Rustomjee C. Patel and Nusserwanjee B. Dustoor, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You will be asked to appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said: —Gentlemen,—I have the honor and the privilege to preside in this Company's meeting for the fifteenth time, and it has afforded me the great pleasure to meet you here to-day with a very cheerful and satisfactory report for the year ending 30 June, 1901. This satisfactory result is partly due to the bountiful crop with which our cotton districts have been favored by Providence. The total number of bales pressed in Khamgaum was 1,08,501 out of which 18,571 bales have passed through our factory, equivalent to about 17 per cent. These figures show that our hands were quite full during the pressing season, and were it not for the disastrous fire that took place on our premises we would have been in a position to press a larger number of bales than what we have already done. Our best thanks are due, gentlemen, to the owners and proprietors of other press and ginning factories for judiciously adopting the system of joint working. This agreement has expired and I hope and believe that the same businesslike and friendly feelings will prevail in future, for the renewal of the agreement which has already proved advantageous to all the parties concerned. It has been reported to me, gentlemen, that arrangements are in progress for putting up some more presses and gins in Khamgaum. This is more to be regretted, as I told you on former occasions, and beg to repeat once more, that any step towards that direction will be injudicious and unwise; as it will tend to jeopardise the industry and the harmony with which all the companies are now working. Resolutions were then passed adopting the directors' report and the audited accounts.

A dividend at the rate of Rs. 4 per shares free of income tax, was declared, and it was decided to carry to the credit of last year's loss account Rs. 14,524-5-4, make a payment of Rs. 6,200 for the agent's commission, grant a bonus of Rs. 500 to the Company's servants, to set aside a sum of Rs. 200 for distribution amongst the relatives of those who were burnt to death in the recent fire at the Company's factory and to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 124-0-10.

Messrs. Rustomjee C. Patel and Nusserwanji B. Dustoor, who retired from the Board by rotation were re-elected directors of the Company.

Messrs. Rustomjee and Framroz were appointed auditors of the Company for the current year and their remuneration fixed at Rs. 125.

Thanks were given to the Chairman, Directors and the Agents for the satisfactory working of the Company and with the usual complement to the Chairman for presiding the proceedings terminated.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY.

The nineteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Company's office in Meadow Street, under the presidency of Mr. D. H. Glade. The directors' report for the year ending 30th June last stated: The cotton crop in the Berars, during the past season, has been exceptionally large and 1,08,501 bales have been pressed in Khangaum under joint working account, of which your Company's share is 21,402 bales, resulting in a net profit of Rs. 29,068-13-11. Out of this amount your directors have transferred Rs. 3,000 to reserve and renewal account, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,068-13-11, which they propose to apportion as under:—To pay a dividend of Rs. 80 per share free of income-tax, being 20 per cent on the paid up capital absorbing Rs. 19,200, Rs. 5,000 to depreciation of machinery account, to grant a bonus of Rs. 1,000 to the Company's staff and to carry forward Rs. 1,408-13-11 to next year's account. The directors record with deep regret the untimely death of Mr. G. K. Heinrichs, who was a member of the Board for many years and who always took great interest in the Company's affairs. The Directors resolved to invite Dr. Jeejeebhoy Pestonji Nicholson to join the Board of Directors in place of Mr. J. Tintner resigning. The Press building (not including presses and engines) is insured for Rs. 10,000.

The report was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 80 per share, free of income-tax was declared, Messrs. D. H. Glade and M. E. Morris were re-elected Directors of the Company.

THE BREUL'S CAWNPORE COTTON PRESSING COY.

The seventeenth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company was held yesterday afternoon in the Company's office, Meadow Street, when Mr. D. H. Glade occupied the chair.

The meeting approved and adopted the following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June last:—

The cotton crop in the Berars, during the year under review, has been exceptionally large, and in all 75,570 bales have been pressed in Dhamangaon and Chandore under joint-working account against 12,370 bales last year. Your Company has pressed 4,909 bales, showing a net profit of Rs. 19,186-9-3. Out of this your directors have transferred Rs. 3,000 to depreciation of machinery account, 3,000 to general reserve fund account, leaving Rs. 13,186-9-3, which they propose to apportion as under:—To pay a dividend of Rs. 25 per share, free of income-tax, being 12½ per cent. on the paid up capital, absorbing Rs. 12,500, grant a bonus of Rs. 500 to the Company's staff, and to carry forward Rs. 186-9-3 to next year's account. The Directors regret to record the untimely death of Mr. G. K. Heinrichs, who was a member of the Board for many years, and who always took a great interest in the Company's affairs. The Board does not contemplate to fill up the vacancy. The buildings are insured for Rs. 10,000.

A dividend of Rs. 25 per share, free of income-tax, was declared and the retiring directors, Messrs. Rustomjee Ardeshir and Sorabjee M. Nicholson, were re-elected.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, was held at the Company's registered office, No. 45, Apollo Street, Fort, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when Mr. Vijnbhookandas Atmaram presided.

After the notice convening the meeting was read the Chairman said he with much pleasure drew the attention of the shareholders to the successful working of the new agency of Messrs. Bradbury, Brady and Co., and for that he congratulated the shareholders. Up till December last their mill worked under a heavy loss of Rs. 28,000, but by June last they had a profit of Rs. 25,000 and for July last they had an additional profit of Rs. 8,000. They spoke highly of the good management and reliable working of the new agency. The shareholders' meeting was convened simply to alter some articles of association of the Company in accordance with the change made in the managing department.

Sixteen articles of association were allowed to be altered by the shareholders present, and the articles of agreement with the new agency were confirmed.

A vote of thanks to the chair concluded the proceedings.

MOTOR-CARS FOR ARMY PURPOSES.

A considerable number of motor-cars of the latest pattern have been acquired (says the "Daily News") by the military authorities in Germany for use in the forthcoming Army manœuvres. One of the vehicles approved of is designed to carry two machine guns, and another is for the accommodation of staff officers. This latter takes the form of a miniature waggon and is fitted up with a writing table. All the military automobiles are provided with wicket-steel screens, to protect their occupants from chance bullets.

The transport question in the British Army is now under consideration, and it is probable that a motor power will be largely employed for the conveyance of an army's impedimenta.

A NATIVE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

STUDENTS' ANNUAL GATHERING.

The fifth annual gathering of the students of the Ayurvedic Vidialaya, "or school for teaching the science of native medicines" was held on Sunday evening in the hall of the late Hon. Jaggonnath Shankershett, at Girgaum, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra presiding. The hall, though a very large one, was packed from floor to ceiling, crowds of people being attracted by the announcement that the proceedings of the evening would be enlivened by theatrical and magic lantern performances. Among those present were H. H. the Chief of Wadwan, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra, Drs. Popat Parbhuram, Pandurang Gopal, Dadarker, Purulker, Dhargalker and Sambhare, and Messrs. Raoji V. J. Shankershett, M. R. Bodas, M. B. Bhutt and others. Mr. Noreshwar Chintaman Davale read a report giving a brief account of the history of the institution. Dr. Popat having passed his L. M. & S. examination, directed his attention to the study of native medicines and finding that there was room for assimilating the two systems of Native an English medicine, conceived the idea of founding this institution. He placed this scheme about six years ago, with the consent of his father, Vaid Prabhuram Jivanram, before a meeting composed of doctors, vaids, and laymen of experience and judgment, and after some discussion and amendments it was adopted. The late Hon. Justice Ranade presided at that meeting, and always took a keen interest in the progress of this school. Vaid Prabhuram, Sir Bhalchandra, and Dr. Deshmukh were among its guiding spirits, while Drs. Popat, Sambharé, Purulker, Gokhale and Godbl, and Vaids Shanker Shastri, Pade, Pitker, and Vasudevacharia were on its teaching staff.

The report having been read, Dr. Popat was presented by the students of the school with an address of congratulation on his being made a Justice of the Peace by Government. Dr. Popat in acknowledging it, said that the credit for the excellent management of the institution was solely due to the medical gentlemen whose names were mentioned in the report, and who always generously and energetically worked to further the interests of the school. He appealed to the people of this presidency to help the institution with donations, as its funds were very small and needed to be considerably increased.

The chairman also briefly reviewed the history of the institution, and said that just as the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine flourished under the Hindu and Mohomedan rulers, respectively, so the English system of medicine was bound to prevail under the British rule, and added that the attempt of this institution to procure for the students a combination of all that was best in the English and native systems of medicine was very laudable. He greatly regretted that whereas during the last 50, 60 or 100 years European medical science had made rapid strides of progress, the native science had hopelessly languished even in the Native States. He appealed to the Native princes and wealthy citizens of this presidency to lend a helping hand to this institution, at least as soon as famine and plague expenses had ceased to be a drag on their purse. He concluded by admonishing the five students who had successfully passed the final examination in the course, after going through a five years' full course of instruction at this school, that they should not suppose that they had completed the study of the science, but that they had merely touched the fringe of the subject, and that they ought to prosecute their studies further to make themselves eminent members of their profession. He further cautioned them that a great responsibility now rested on them, and that they should so conduct themselves as to add to the credit and reputation of their profession and of the institution where they received their education. He also thanked Vaid Prabhuram Jivanram for enabling his worthy son, Dr. Popat, to realize his dream of reviving the science of native medicine by giving free of cost, the use of his property where the medical school together with the charitable dispensary which is attached to it, is located.

Dr. Popat Prabhuram, at this stage publicly announced that the lectures on midwifery and other allied subjects, which would be delivered in the school during the coming season, would be thrown open to ladies, who would also be given instruction in the art of nursing.

Dramatic performances were than given from a few acts of a Sanscrit play called "Jevandaa" and a Marathi play called "Zunzarrao," which is an adaptation of Shakespear's "Othello." A few places, showing some astronomical and other interesting views, where then exhibited by aid of the magic lantern, and coffee was served to the visitors.

HIGH COURT SANCTION.

The case in which Ranchordass Mowjee, of the firm of Moljee Jaitha & Co. charged Mulchand Narumal Taliockchand with having attempted to fraudulently execute a High Court decree after the same had been satisfied, was decided yesterday by Mr. T. Strangman, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Kanga, of Messrs. Kanga & Patell, appeared for the complainant. Accused was represented by Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia, Bar-at-law with Mr. De Quadros, pleader.

The complainant said the accused had obtained a decree in the High Court against him for the sum of Rs. 2,800 and odd. Subsequently a suit was filed by the complainant against one Magji Anandji for the sum of Rs. 3 700 and as he was unable to proceed with the same for the went of funds or to pay up the decree obtained against him by the accused, the said accused entered into an agreement with the complainant, promising to finance him in his suit against Magji and to receive in satisfaction of his decree any sum that complainant could obtain from the said Magji Anandji. The complainant further stated that at the instance of the accused he settled his claim against Magji and obtained from him Rs. 500 in cash and 15 shares of Malabar Mill Co. Complainant then entered into a further agreement with the accused and handed over Rs. 500 in cash and the 15 shares to the accused in full satisfaction of accused's decree against the complainant, and the money accused had spent for complainant's costs in his suit against Magji. This took place in 1895. In the year 1900 the accused made the application to the High Court, asking for an execution of the full amount of the decree he had obtained against the complainant without giving any credit for the cash and the shares received by him. The complainant then applied to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell for sanction to prosecute the accused under Sec. 210 of the Indian Penal Code which was granted. Accused appealed against this order but his appeal was dismissed by the learned Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tyebjee, and the case came on to the Police Court.

Mr. Wadia for the defence said that the shares were entirely valueless at the time they were handed to the accused and that they were given to the accused as temporary security. The accused had never entered into any agreement that the moneys and shares should be applied in satisfaction of the decree in suit No. 332.

Mr. Kanga said that the matter had been enquired into in the High Court and also in the Appeal Court where Messrs. Lang and Scott argued the point but the accused's appeal was dismissed.

Mr. Wadia said the appeal was never heard, it having been dismissed only on a preliminary point of law.

His Worship in giving judgment said that the complainant now alleged that the money and the shares were to be applied in accordance with a written agreement made after the money and shares were handed to the accused about six years ago. That agreement was not produced and they had the complainant's recollection of its contents. In the course of this case it had been abundantly established that the complainant's memory was very defective. Under these circumstances the accused must be acquitted.

INSURANCE FOR ALPINE GUIDES.

The formation at Geneva of an insurance company for the special benefit of Alpine guides supplements the philanthropic work already done in this direction by the Alpine clubs of Switzerland, Italy, and Austria. In Switzerland guides can already insure themselves from May 1 to October 31 at a premium of eight francs for every thousand francs assumed, and of the eight francs the club undertakes to pay five. The Italian club, with analogous arrangements, pays half the premium. The Austrian club not only helps guides to insure, but has a pension fund for them and their widows. Neither the English nor the French club, however, has yet done anything in the matter, and the English club hardly could do anything without enlarging its membership and so altering its character.

While Indian tea-growers are looking about for new markets in India they may find it worth while to make a rival bid for those which Ceylon has already been enterprising enough to capture in this country. India imported no less than one and-a-half million pounds of tea from Ceylon last year, most of which was either consumed in Western India or re-exported to Persia. Ceylon tea, it appears, can be landed at Bombay at a lower cost than tea from Assam or the Malabar Coast—which needs looking into. As regards Persia, it is just possible that the action of the Shah's Government last April in abolishing all inland customs and restricting the levy of duty on imports to the 5 per cent. charged at the port of entry may have a useful effect in increasing the consumption of Indian tea in Persia, whether shipped to the Persian Gulf or carried from Quetta *via* Seistan. The effect would be more certain if one could believe that the Shah's excellent orders will really be carried out, but even already, it appears from official advices, there is reason to be doubtful.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—One point I should like to be sure of before I give my mental vote for the Land Revenue Amendment Bill is this:—What will Government do with the forfeited lands? Will the Agricultural Department farm them? Will the Forest Department plant them? Will they become huge commons, where all cattle may graze? Or, will Government lease them to new, and presumably industrious and economical tenants, who will not do as the old extravagant, much-married and sowcar-bound evicted ones did? Or will Mamlatdars occupy them? In the time that is now passing away, and that will soon be the good old days, the Mamlatdar was a powerful personage. He had authority, he had wealth, he had land, as often as not acquired from his impecunious debtors. I have seen Government maps and Government lists of owners of land, and I have compared them and found that the Mamlatdar of a district or taluka owned a nice collection of the best agricultural numbers that dotted the map. Asking the hard-working simple-minded ryot how so-and-so owned so much land, only brought the somewhat vague reply that he was a pice-walla and a big man with the Sircar. No doubt he was, but how did it work? Now, it seems highly probable that the Mamlatdar under the new Revenue Bill, if it passes like Pipps, will soon be too big a man for his sandals. He will have special opportunities for knowing who will be expropriated, and for putting in a good word for himself or his friends as suitable tenants. There is a law which is supposed—not popularly, but Governmentally—to prevent a Mamlatdar from being a Mamlatdar in his own taluka; but that is a detail, he transposes himself easily and admirably. Therefore I want to know what Government proposes to do with the miles of land that will be forfeited when the landholder is a hopeless bankrupt and assessments are not forthcoming.

GUNGARAM.

CRICKET AT NAGPUR.

THE GYMKHANA vs. NAGPUR RIFLES.

The above teams met on Saturday last and had an enjoyable game, which ended in favour of the Rifles by 47 runs. C. Mayberry, who had bowled so successfully against the Gymkhana in the match with Hubli, on this occasion carried off the batting honours for the Rifles, for whom Barlow also batted well. For the Gymkhana C. R. Cleveland, the Oxford Rugby Blue, bowled very successfully, capturing seven wickets, and afterwards made top score for his side. The following are the scores:—

NAGPUR VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Sharman, c Fanshawe, b Cleveland	2
Eng. Webster, c Fanshawe, b Cleveland	6
Godfrey, b Fanshawe	1
Barlow, c Stanyon, b Cleveland	40
Mayberry, b Cleveland	61
Hopson, run out	0
Ley, not out	28
Wilson, c Fanshawe, b Cleveland	19
Hart, b Cleveland	0
Goring-Jones, c Danks, b Cleveland	10
Robertson, c Danks, b Cleveland	0
Extras	5
Total	172

NAGPUR GYMKHANA.

Cleveland, c Mayberry, b Wilson	45
Danks, c Godfrey, b Goring-Jones	0
Digby, b Hopson	30
Stanyon, b Hopson	6
Playfair, b Hopson	0
Thomas, b Wilson	5
French, c Mayberry, b Wilson	5
Fanshawe, c Mayberry, b Wilson	11
Maroney, c Mayberry, b Wilson	1
Wernicke, c Ley, b Wilson	14
Coventry, not out	2
Extras	11
Total	125

CRICKET AT HUBLI.

A cricket match was played on Saturday at Hubli, between Dharwar Gymkhana and Hubli, the former winning by 80 runs on the first innings. The Dharwar Gymkhana were handicapped by the loss of 2 members and had to put in substitutes. Except for the contribution of 40, put up by Mr. Sinclair for Hubli, tall scoring was not the order of the day as the wicket favored the bowlers. Appended are the scores:—

HUBLI.

Ward, c and b Bhasker	0
W C Fox, c and b Bhasker	10
F Binny, b Bhasker	5
W Sargesunt, b Bhasker	2
E Pigott, b Bhasker	8
W Coen, b Gibb	5
H Sinclair, c Wallinger, b Bhasker	40
J Hawes, b Bhasker	13
Anderson, b Gibb	19
Power, not out	2
Major Harrison, b Bhasker	1
Extras	8
Total	113

DHARWAR GYMKHANA.

M Gibb, b Ward	3
K Knight, c Fox, b Ward	0
W Wallinger, c Ward, b Coen	3
H Dwane, b Ward	1
Blathwayte, c Ward, b Coen	5
Cameron, c Hawes, b Ward	1
H Muscroft, b Ward	3
Philips, b Ward	4
Bhasker, not out	2
Nabbi (substitute), b Ward	2
Byros (substitute), b Ward	0
Extras	4
Total	33

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 3rd August 1901:—The Cotton Seed Company, Limited, of 37, Old Jewry, London, England, for improvements in or relating to bagging apparatus; the Fraser Automatic Rove Stop Company, Limited, having their registered office at 32, Bank street, Dundee, Forfarshire, Scotland, and James Fraser, managing director to said company, for improvements in and relating to rove stop mechanism for spinning machines; Alexander Gray, engineer, of the firm of J. D. Jones and Co., mica works, Howrah, an improved non-conducting covering for steam pipes, cylinders and the like. Johan Sinclair, marine engineer, of No. 15, Ballast point road, Balmain, near Sydney in the State of New South Wales and Commonwealth of Australia, for improvements in screw-propellers and appurtenances for the propulsion and steering of ships, parts of which are applicable to universal joints or shaft couplings. Sir Bradford Leslie, civil engineer; residing at "The Moat," Harrow on the Hill, in the county of Middlesex, England, for improvements in conveyers for coal or the like.

The Committee of the Rawalpindi Victoria Memorial has decided to place a statue of Her late Majesty at the junction of the Mall and Murree roads. Mr. Flashman the proprietor of Flashman's Hotel, has consented to surrender so much of his estate as is required for the purpose. It is understood that the authorities will do the same in regard to the ground in their possession.

"Ireland" is a new venture in picture papers published in Dublin, price sixpence. The International Boat Race, rowed in the picturesque surroundings of Killarney, on the Lower Lake, gives subjects for seven good photographs of crews and localities. A view of Great Brington Church is given for the excellent reason that, as some ancestors of George Washington lie buried there, it will interest Americans. Views of Rossmore Castle, of its owners, and some of the rooms make fine illustrations. There are several pictures besides of scenes in Mayo, Meath, Killarney, a hospital, Red Cross Nurses and Cricket Elevens. Some good stories are told, the following being a fair specimen: A priest, desirous of getting an honest opinion on his sermon, asked a peasant what he understood best in it. "Well, sir, sure I'll tell ye. What tuk hoult of me most was yer riverence's parsevarence—the way ye wint over the same thing agin and agin and ag'n. Sich parsevarence I niver did see in anny man b'fore."

COLOMBO AND WATER METERS.

The following memo was adopted at last week's meeting of the Colombo City Council:—

It is the aim of the Water Works authorities, so far as possible, to place under the control of meters all water supplied for other than domestic purposes, and no recent applications for such supplies have been allowed unless the applicant consented to the supply being regulated by meter. As it is a water works rule that only one service pipe shall be allowed to any premises, it not unfrequently happened that a domestic supply and a supply for garden or trade purposes came under the control of one and the same meter. The original water regulations did not provide for any allowance in such cases on account of what was used for domestic purposes, but required payment for the total quantity shown by the meter to have been consumed. This was felt to be a hardship, and complaints were made, resulting in the passing of an amended rule allowing, in the case of a meter supply to premises entirely occupied for private residential premises, a rebate of five gallons a month for each rupee of annual value, which is equivalent to three per cent. per annum on that annual value. This rule is now before Government for sanction. Complaints have since been received from persons who occupy premises partly for residential and partly for trade purposes, that they are allowed no rebate under this rule and one such person at least has alleged that he was induced to consent to his whole water supply being placed under meter on its being represented to him that he would receive a rebate for water used for domestic purposes, and that he never received the rebate after all. It is now proposed to give a rebate of 2 1-2 gallons a month to such premises for each rupee of their annual value, which is equivalent to 1 1-2 per cent. per annum on the assessment. The amended rule, as now proposed, will run as follows:—

Proposed regulation 43. Existing 43 to be repealed.

"The value of the amount of water consumed during the quarter shall be ascertained and calculated in accordance with the foregoing regulations. From the sum thus obtained a deduction will be made equal to 3·4 per cent. on the annual value of the premises as ascertained under the provisions of Ordinance 7 of 1887 in all cases in which the premises are used wholly for residential purposes. In all other cases except where the water is supplied for shipping a deduction will be made equal to 3·8 per cent. on the annual value of the premises as ascertained under the provisions of Ordinance 7 of 1887. Each quarter's account shall be final and no surplus shall be carried forward from one quarter to the next."

The cost of this is estimated as follows:—

Annual deductions for residential premises	R1,775·19
Annual deduction for trade premises	R7,790·55
Total	R9,565·74

MADAME OLSZEWSKA.

Madame Olszewska, who shot at a Cabinet Minister the other day because her husband had received a sinecure of only £120 a year, is trying hard to get a trial in an Assize Court, while the police are no less intent on bringing her before the Tribunal Correctionnel. Thus while her accusers are trying to whittle down her case to one of assault and battery, she and her little boy, acting doubtless on counsel's advice, insist that it was a case of premeditated attempt at murder.

The trial of skill between prosecution and defence shows the esteem in which a Paris jury is held by members of the Bar and their clients. Paris jury justice has become a byword. For crimes against property it behaves ferociously. For crimes against persons, provided they are the sort of crimes to which an average juryman is not likely to fall a victim, they refuse to find a verdict of guilty. Their view of free will and of things has been completely perverted by melodramas and trashy novels. A correctional tribunal, consisting of a bench of three magistrates, cannot inflict a sentence higher than five years' imprisonment, and it seldom goes beyond a few years. On the minor charge of assault and battery Madame Olszewska would probably get before such a Court a sentence of from four to six months' imprisonment, but she would be certain not to be acquitted.

Before an Assize Court she risks penal servitude, but it is one chance against ten thousand, and an acquittal is almost certain. The risk is so small that it is worth taking. Her counsel would represent to the jury that it was a case of a mother driven to despair at having no bread to give her little boy, and this notwithstanding the sinecure of £120 a year and opportunities to work. The story which Madame Olszewska told the investigating magistrate, which may be true or false, would be brought up before the jury with dramatic effect. She had long premeditated shooting M. Delcasse, but she did not shoot him on a previous occasion because he had his wife and child with him, and she feared that the bullet might strike an innocent victim as in the Vera Gelo case. A fine picture would be drawn of the exasperated mother dropping her weapon already levelled, awed by a vision of holy motherhood represented by Madame Delcasse, Madame Olszewska is well advised.

WHERE IS THE WANDERING SCRIP?

ALLAHABAD BANK'S WEAK WAIL.

Somewhere between Aallahabad and London preferred scrip and bonds of the Bank of Allahabad to the value of several hundred thousand rupees, are floating over foreign markets in course of fraudulent negotiation. Whether the scrip was lost or stolen in course of transit from London to Allahabad is not known, but in either case it is almost certain the finders or thieves have turned their discovery to the best possible accounts. All the information so far at hand is comprised in the following advertisement issued recently by the Union Bank of London, the local correspondents of the Bank of Allahabad.

The Union Bank of London, Limited, are informed by their friends, the Allahabad Bank, Allahabad, that a large number of the latter Bank's Preference Scrips have been lost or stolen in transit.

"NO CLUE" SAYS THE BANK MANAGER.

"The only intimation which we have received of this robbery is contained in the cablegram from these people," said the assistant manager of the Union Bank to a *Sun* reporter the other day. "We don't know the numbers or I would gladly give them. We are ignorant of the identity of the owners. It is impossible for us to say at present just when or how the scrip was lost. I'd gladly give the *Sun* all I've got if I had anything. The information is altogether insufficient to enable us to accomplish any satisfactory result.—*Sun.*

A KITCHEN WORTH HAVING.

We are accustomed to barbaric splendours at the Russian Imperial Court, but it is not generally known that the kitchens at the Palace of St. Petersburg form a magnificent part of it. The walls and ceilings of these establishments are of black marble, covered with valuable ornaments. The kitchen utensils are of solid gold, and date back to the time of the Empress Catherine. Their value is £10,000, and there are among them several saucepans worth £50, while a fish kettle is worth £1,000. The kitchen staff consist of 207 persons, and the head cook receives a salary of £10,000 a year. Six other cooks earn each from £1,000 to £1,500. From these figures it appears that, next to the Spanish Court that of the Great White Czar is the most luxurious in Europe. But all these splendours pale before those of the kitchens of the Shah of Persia at Teheran. There the meanest vessels are of gold, and every article of the dinner service is encrusted with precious stones. No wonder the Shah's kitchen battery is valued at £1,000,000. But in this the Shah has to share his glory with Mr. Vanderbil, the value of whose kitchen furniture is put down at the same figure.

The Bezwada-Masulipatam branch railway scheme has been settled so far as preliminaries are concerned. In fact, it only depends upon the British investor to say whether a certain 4 per cent. is good enough. Colonels Lindsay and Filgate, the concessionaires, have been guaranteed so much, and are taking steps to float a Company to find the capital, the S. M. Railway constructing the line and working it for the Company.

There has been naturally some speculation as to the cause of delay in giving effect to the scheme for the re-organisation of the Punjab Police. The recommendations of the Punjab Government, involving an additional outlay of close upon three lakhs, were submitted to the Government of India last December, but were returned two months later as not being far-reaching enough. Sir W. Mackworth Young's proposals were in the main accepted, and with the additions

PURELY PERSONAL.

LORD WEMYSS has always been one of the most goodnatured of opponents, and can laugh and crack a joke with the man whose policy he has just been denouncing as bringing a nation to the abyss of bankruptcy, shame, and utter ruin. Mr. Gladstone used to be a somewhat bitter political opponent in his earlier days—in the days when he had not yet escaped from the almost monastic strictness of his High Church creed. To differ from him at that time was to commit not merely a political folly, but a moral sin, and to offer a personal affront. I heard a singular instance of this in the case of a once well-known Irish member, McCarthy Downing. McCarthy Downing had been a thick-and-thin supporter of Mr. Gladstone until he brought in an Irish University Bill; and on that measure McCarthy Downing went with the other Irishmen, and opposed Mr. Gladstone and the Bill. Mr. Gladstone had been an acquaintance of McCarthy Downing for years; the day after Downing voted against the Bill he met Mr. Gladstone in the lobby. Mr. Gladstone cut him dead.

But in the days when I used to first know Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons he had passed out of this epoch of his life; and he had become genial, tolerant, good-humoured—the black solemnity of earlier days had given place to a certain sunniness and a love of a laugh and easy toleration. Most politicians mellow with age.

This will explain the scene I am about to describe. It was observed by everybody at the early part of the sitting that both Mr. Gladstone and Lord Wemyss seemed to be in a state of some excitement and of some hilarity, and to be watching each other eagerly and with the look of two men who had rehearsed and were about to re-enact a scene. And each had in his hands a large and formidable piece of paper, which everybody recognised at once as one of those petitions which infatuated people still send to members of the House of Commons. Members, I may here interpolate, promptly proceed to stick the petition into a big bag kept behind the Speaker's chair; and unless something exceptional happens, the petition is never heard of again. At last when questions were over, Mr. Gladstone beckoned to Lord Wemyss; and Lord Wemyss beckoned to Mr. Gladstone, and each waited for the other to begin. At last Lord Wemyss rose, and then solemnly he announced that as had received a petition against the Irish Land Bill from Sir Thomas Gladstone of Fasque, that elder brother of Mr. Gladstone to whom Sir William Harcourt alluded the other day, and who as everybody knows, remained a true and staunch Tory to the end of his long spell of days. He was nearly ninety when he died. And then Mr. Gladstone arose; and with equal solemnity announced that he had a petition to present in favour of the Bill from a body of voters in the county of Haddingtonshire. Now that county of Haddingtonshire was the county which had sent Lord Wemyss to Parliament; and Mr. Gladstone had countered the attack on his Bill by Lord Wemyss and his brother by presenting a petition in its favour from the constituents of Lord Wemyss! Both men enjoyed the situation hugely, and the House was just as delighted.

There are other examples of brothers in the House who belong to different political parties. Few people are aware that "C. B.," the Liberal leader, has a brother who is a very staunch, though a very silent, Conservative. But the Conservative has been satisfied to remain plain Mr. Campbell—hence the difficulty in recognising the relationship. There is a very slight physical resemblance between the two brothers. Mr. Campbell is altogether on a smaller scale than his brother; indeed, he is rather undersized, while "C.-B." is well above the middle height. "C.-B." too, is portly; Mr. Campbell, though not thin, is certainly not stout. A certain slowness—not to say lethargy—of movement in the Liberal leader is accentuated in the Conservative brother, who seems to love nothing better than to quietly slide into invisible spots in the Chamber. The two brothers have never to my knowledge been seen to speak to each other in the House, though doubtless they are on the best of terms.

The relationship of Sir James Fergusson and Sir Charles Dalrymple is also veiled under the difference of names. These two brothers belong to the same party—being both staunch Conservatives, but they have so little physical resemblance that they would never be pointed out as relations. Sir James Fergusson is really an extraordinary man. To look at him you would give him, perhaps, fifty-four years of age. Tall, perfectly straight, without an ounce of superfluous flesh, and yet with a strong and large-boned frame, he walks up the floor of the House with a most rapid stride that would do credit to a man of thirty. And yet he belongs almost to ancient history by his experiences. He fought as a subaltern in the Crimean War; he was a Member of Parliament as far back as the year 1854; and he has held office of various kinds in many parts of the world. At one time he held the splendid position of Governor of Bombay; for which there is the modest salary of £10,000 a year; though with the big expenditure I don't suppose there is much opportunity in that position of saving money. At home he has been Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Postmaster-General. At this moment the work of Sir James in the House of Commons is that of Chairman of the Service Committee. This is a committee of members interested in naval and military affairs taken from both sides of the House; and consisting of men who have been in the Army or Navy—with an occasional civilian like Sir Charles Dilke—who knows more about the Army than all the generals put together.

Sir Charles Dalrymple is one of the quiet and unheard men of the House who yet do some work. Nowhere does one see more than in the House of Commons that strange readiness to do work without pay and without distinction which is so characteristic of the British race. If you make a speech in the House of Commons, at least you get the return of notice in all the newspapers; you have your audience and your public. But if you do what is called Committee work, nobody ever hears of it outside of the Committee Rooms themselves. And then, Committees meet in the day—sometimes as early as eleven o'clock. There are members who spend from eleven or twelve o'clock in the day until one or two o'clock the following morning in the House of Commons at certain periods of the year—a strain which only those can appreciate who are familiar with the House of Commons. Sir Charles Dalrymple is a very solemn country gentleman, and the solemnity of expression is somewhat intensified by a certain owl-like beakiness of nose. With his fair complexion, his aquiline nose, his distinction of manner, he is a very handsome specimen of the middle-aged Scotch laird.

Few people know that Mr. Walter Long and Captain Chaloner are brothers; but so it is. And they are very attached to each other, too. Captain Chaloner for a while acted as secretary to his brother, which led to a curious state of affairs. Being a sensible man, Captain Chaloner didn't care to listen to speeches; and having a room as secretary of a Minister and some work to do, he stuck there steadily throughout the whole night—with this result that while nobody could ever say that they saw him in the House of Commons itself, he figured disgustingly high on the list of divisions. The shrewd fellow came in whenever a division was called, and went back to his room immediately afterwards, and so piled up divisions and avoided the House—an achievement which deserves recording.

This avoidance of the House of Commons is a modern development, and dates from the time when Ministers got somewhat comfortable rooms to work in the old days, the Ministers had to loaf about like other people, and you could see them very often on the Treasury Bench—all sitting in a row, or they walked the Terrace, or they met the ordinary rank-and-file member in the Smoke Room or the Dining Room. Now, you seldom or ever see even so steady a smoker as Mr. Chamberlain in the Smoke Room, and the Ministers usually dine at two tables by themselves in one of the Dining Rooms—which though open theoretically to other members, is usually left to Ministers or ex-Ministers. I know some private member, who dine in this Ministerial room nearly every night of their lives; but to show you how little it is frequented by the ordinary man, I may mention the fact that though I have the right to dine in that room any night I like, I have only dined there twice in nearly twenty-two years of Parliamentary life.

Finally, there are the two distinguished brothers—Arthur and Gerald Balfour. They are alike not merely in political creed, and in holding office in the same Ministry, but alike—even startlingly so—in physical appearance. If you closed your eyes you would find it difficult to distinguish the voice of Gerald Balfour from that of Arthur. In being both very thin; in both having long, hatchet-shaped faces; in both having dark eyes, the brothers are alike—they are alike even to the point of both having to wear "pince-nez" because of defective sight. Arthur Balfour speaks with much greater ease and fluency than his brother.

A MONSTER removal, affecting some 60,000 volumes of manuscripts, is now being carried out at the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris. The space which they have hitherto occupied is to be given up to the department of printed books. It is expected that the removal will occupy a staff of fifty workers for at least a week. This is a preliminary to the rearrangement of the printed books, numbering about 1,200,000, and occupying close on two miles of shelving.

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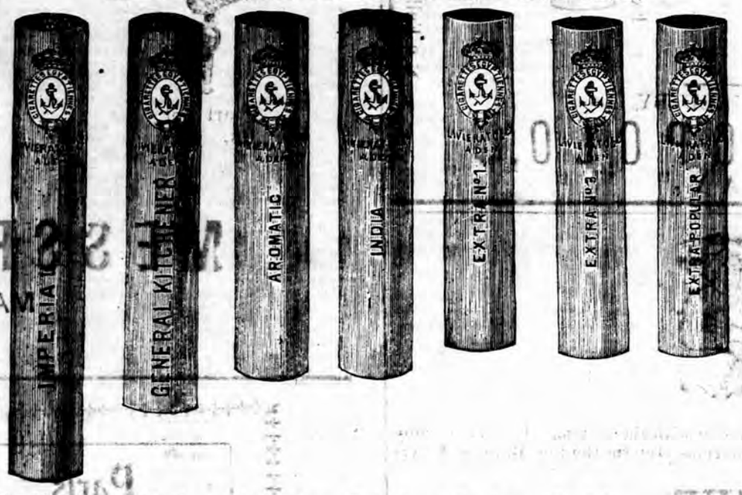

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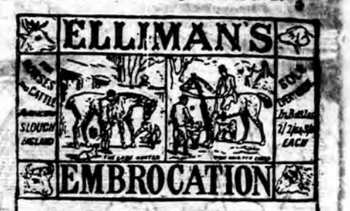

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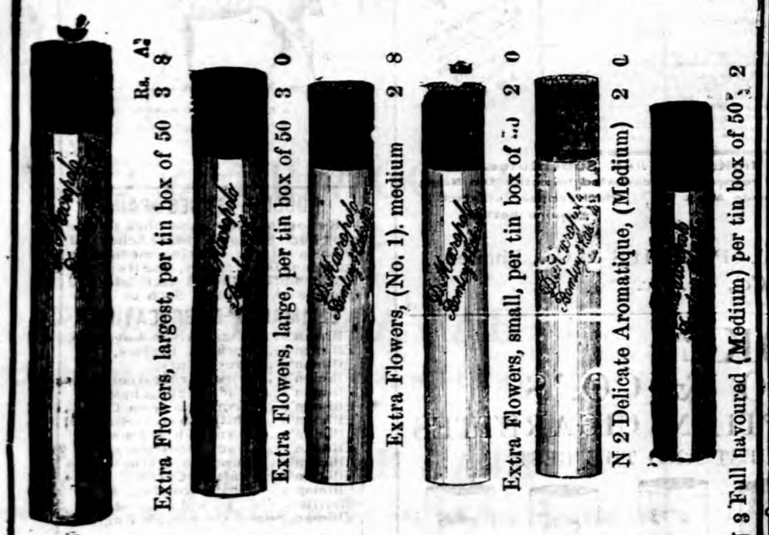
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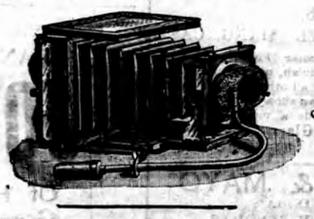

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